# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4307. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### More Testimony in the Case of Miss Harris.

### Medical Evidence as to Her Mental Condition.

### THE PATHOLOGY OF INSANITY.

### The Trial to be Continued Next Week.

### Appointments of Revenue Officers by the President.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 15.

The testimony in the trial of Miss HARRIS was not quite concluded to-day, as was expected yesterday. The greater portion of the day was consumed in the arguments of counsel with reference to certain disputed questions put to physicians who were examined on the question of sanity. A number of physicians were examined who had charge of insane persons. Dr. J. H. MAY, who was on the stand yesterday, and whose examination in chief was closed, was put on the stand for cross-examination. Witness stated, upon the hypothetical statement made yesterday, he could not consider it a case of insanity under the strict acceptation of the term. Witness considered that all the forms of insanity were comprehended under mania, monomania, dementia, and idiocy. The intellect is affected under any of these forms. Moral insanity is embraced under either of the forms named, except idiocy. Disappointment in love is set down as one of the powerful causes of moral insanity. Witness could not recollect a case where he could trace insanity to dysmenorrhœa, but he could perceive that this disease, with persons inclined to insanity, would tend to produce it. Paroxysmal insanity is a diseasd for medical treatment. Witness considers hysteria as a disease emanating from the uterus, but it affects, secondarily, the brain. Some physicians take the reverse view, and consider that it emanates from the brain. Witness does not consider that hysteria comes under the form of mania. Witness has seen cases of hysteria where the disease controlled the will, affecting the brain, secondarily; Mr. BRADLEY stated a hypothetical case, giving the theory of this defence with all the facts and incidents in the life of the accused, from her childhood to the present time, including her conduct, condition and conversations, since she has been in prison, and asked if witness thought she had been at any time, down to the present, subject to paroxysmal insanity. Witness had no hesitation in stating that the patient labored under a deranged intellect, paroxysmally deranged, produced by moral causes, and increased or assisted by a derangement of the uterus.

*By Dr. Carrington*—Witness thought a patient evincing the symptoms as detailed by Mr. BRADLEY, and who committed the act detailed by him, labored at the time under paroxysmal insanity. Witness, from all the facts, would consider it to be the act of a person laboring under mental derangement.

Mr. CARRINGTON asked, upon the facts as detailed by Mr. BRADLEY, in connection with the facts detailed by himself yesterday, what would be his opinion as to the condition of the mind of the prisoner at the time the act was committed?

The defence objected and Judge WYLIE sustained the objection. Witness formed his opinion from a union of all the facts as stated by Mr. BRADLEY. Witness could not give an opinion on a partial statement. Witness referred to the symptoms of mental disease, such as melancholy, when connected with her previous cheerfulness of disposition. He based his opinion on the conduct of the accused after the homicide, and her contradictory statements, with her physical condition, high pulse, dilated pupils, her insensibility to cold, &c.

Dr. NOBLE YOUNG sworn—Witness is the physician to the jail, and the saw the prisoner generally every day, but never saw any indication of insanity in any form. She was suffering with her periodical sickness from about the 16th to the 19th of June.

Drs. W. P. JOHNSON and THOMAS W. MILLER were also examined on the question of insanity, and generally concurred with the opinions given by Dr. NICHOLS.

Dr. WM. P. JOHNSON, called by the prosecution, testified that he had practiced in this city for twenty-five years, and was acquainted with the symptoms in the case of hysteria and dysmenorrhœa; hysteria affects the muscular powers, and frequently affects the mind of the patient; dysmenorrhœa is painful menstruation; frequently they will have convulsions; sometimes the mental faculties are affected for some hours; sometimes for days; after it passes off the patient is left in full possession of all the faculties; during these paroxysms the mind is not impaired, but the will frequently becomes impaired and the patient becomes nervous and impressionable, and liable, more or less, to severe returns of the wonted paroxysms.

PETER HATWELL, of Chicago, and GEORGE F. MOSELY and E. H. STRONG, of Janesville, Wis., were severally examined as to Miss HARRIS' mental condition while residing in those cities, but no material testimony was elicited.

The jury being much exhausted, the court adjourned at 3 o'clock; and the testimony will be concluded on Monday.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has announced the following appointments:

*Collectors of Customs*—Wm. S. Adams, for the District of Oregon, State of Oregon; John Young, for Sandusky, Ohio; Silas C. Booth, at Fairfield, Conn.; Origen Utley, for Middletown, Conn.; Alfred Macey, for Nantucket, Mass.; John Vincon, for Edgartown, Mass.; John B. Upham, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Seth K. Deveraux, for Penobscot, Maine; Henry W. Hoffman, for Baltimore, Md.

*Collectors of Internal Revenue*—James Carroll McBurney, for the Second District of Georgit.

*Surveyors of Customs*—John Stannus, for Keokuk, Iowa; Wm. C. Mumford, for Snow Hill, Md.; Chas. W. Bachelor, for Pittsburgh, Penn.; E. E. D. Skinner, for Greenport, N. Y.; Stephen Brooks, for Middletown, Conn.; Geo. S. Marshall, for New-London, Conn.; Jesse Peck, for New-Haven, Conn; Henry C. Beckwith, for Hartford, Conn.; Giles Blagne, for Saybrook, Conn.; Reuben Dandles, for Ipswich, Mass.; Henry Stover, for Newburyport, Mass.; John F. McIlton, for Baltimore, Md.

*Naval Officers*—Jonathan Derborn, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Geo. J. L. Calby, for Newburyport, Mass.; Francis Corkran, for Baltimore, Md.

*United States Attorney*—Lawrence Welden, for the Southern District of Illinois.

*United States Marshal*—David L. Phillips, for the Southern District of Illinois.

*United States Consul*—Wm. Clendenin, of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States at St. Petersburgh.

GOING TO HIS DUTY.

CHAS. A. PAGE, recently appointed Consul to Zurich, left this city to-day for New-York, whence he will shortly sail for Europe.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 15.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has reappointed Henry W. Hoffman Collector of Customs; John F. McHelton, Surveyor, and Francis Corkran, Naval Officer at Baltimore; also, Henry E. Beckwith, Surveyor at Hartford, Conn.; Henry Stover, Surveyor, and George J. Colby, Naval Officer at Newburyport, Mass.; Lawrence Weldon, Attorney, and David Phillips, Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; Wm. Clendenin, Consul at St. Petersburgh.

SENTENCE MODIFIED.

The President, on the unanimous recommendation of the court which tried EDWARD WILMER, Captain and Provost-Marshal for Delaware, has remitted the unexecuted portion of the sentence against him.

### THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

#### Departure of the Storeship Guard.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

The United States ship *Guard* sailed from the Navy-yard to-day, direct for Cadiz, Spain, where she will complete her cargo, and then sail up the Straits. She is to be the storeship of the Mediterranean Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, W. F. Shankland; Paymaster, Thomas T. Caswell; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, William Gale; Acting Master and Ex-Officer, Seth W. Cowing; Acting Ensigns, R. N. Wagstaff, Charles Ainsworth, David A. Hall, Frank S. Eastman, John Walker; Paymasters Clerk, Herman Smith; Commanding Officers Clerk, Louis A. Yorke; Mates, James O. Hutchinson, James W. Baxter, John F. Sias, E. C. Finney; Surgeons Steward, Walter E. Nason; Paymasters Steward, John C. Clement.

### The National Business College Convention.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 15.

The convention decided to hold out special inducements to returned soldiers for commercial education.

Characteristic letters from P. T. BARNUM, and others, were read.

The convention will adjourn early next week, to meet again in Cleveland in 1866.

The hospitalities of the city have been extended to the members of the convention. They are to visit the places of amusement and objects of interest to-day.

### Arrival of Whalers.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, July 14.

The bark *Osceola*, 3d, Capt. HOGAN, from the Arctic Ocean, arrived here to-day. She left Talcahuano April 14 with 7,526 gallons of sperm oil on freight, and had sent home 20 barrels sperm, 375 barrels whale, and 4,000 pounds bone.

Also arrived bark *Union*, Capt. SMITH, from Hatteras Sound, with 60 barrels sperm and 14 barrels black fish oil.

### The Strike in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 14.

The railroads have largely supplied the place of the strikers, and express their determination to spend their last dollar in putting down the union of strikers.

All the elevator hands have struck, and it is intimated the propeller stevedores intend following suit.

### Fire.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, July 15.

A destructive fire occurred here between three and four o'clock this morning. The large steam tannery of CYRUS ROBINSON & SONS, situated near Horse-shoe Pond, was entirely destroyed, with the stock on hand, which was valued at $60,000. Insured for $23,000.

### The Propontis Outward Bound.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 15.

The steamer *Propontis* sailed this morning for Liverpool with seventy passengers and over 600 tons of freight,

### Saratoga Trotting Meeting.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 14.

The day was gloriously fine and the knowledge that all three of the horses entered for the purse would positively start, with the probability of an exciting trot, induced a large attendance, among whom the fashionable lady residents at the Springs were in full force, giving light and brilliancy to the gay scene. The track was in the finest possible order, and all the arrangements of the most affluent description. In the pool betting on Thursday evening, *Clay* brought $50, *Shiptimber* $35, and *Rattlesnake* $26. In the morning pools on the course, the average gave but a little difference between the three, the prices ranging prior to the first heat, *Clay* $55, *Rattlesnake* $55, and *Shiptimber* $51, or ten to seven on either of the first two against *Shiptimber*. The judges for the day were Messrs. DEXTER, J. B. CRAIG, and H. M. CRANE.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 14.—Purse $500. Mile heats. Best three in five.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hiram Woodruff named b. g. Shiptimber, in harness | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| T. Cregan, named br. s. Henry Clay, to wagon | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Dan Pfifer named b. g. Rattlesnake, to wagon | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half-mile. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Heat | 37½ | 1:15 | 2:32 |
| Second Heat | 38 | 1:15 | 2:32½ |
| Third Heat | 38 | 1:15 | 2:33½ |
| Fourth Heat | 39 | 1:16 | 2:33¾ |
| Fifth Heat | 39 | 1:15½ | 2:35 |

FIRST HEAT.—An even start was effected at the first attempt, *Shiptimber* having the pole, and *Rattlesnake* the outside place; almost immediately *Clay* showed in front, and led a length at the turn, *Shiptimber* second, and *Rattlesnake* third; passing the quarter-pole *Clay* still led, the other two being wheel and wheel; taking the back stretch *Clay* was still leading, *Shiptimber* being half a length in advance of *Rattlesnake*, who almost immediately passed him, and at the half mile was a close second, *Shiptimber* breaking badly and falling off in the rear. *Rattlesnake* here made a brush for *Clay*, and took the latter off his feet, and obtained the lead, but he soon got down again, and making the home stretch *Rattlesnake* and *Clay* were close together; half way up the former took a slight lead, which *Clay* could not take down; and in a brilliant finish *Rattlesnake* won by a head, *Shiptimber* being pulled up at the drawgate. Time—2:32.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting 3 to 2 on *Rattlesnake* against *Clay*; even between *Shiptimber* and *Clay*. They got off on good terms, *Clay* immediately throwing in front, with *Rattlesnake* second and *Shiptimber* third. Rounding the turn *Clay* led two lengths, maintaining it past the quarter pole and down the back, where *Shiptimber* began to close the gap. *Clay* broke at the half mile, but lost nothing in doing so. *Shiptimber* also went off his feet, and repeated it at the three-quarters, which *Clay* passed with the lead, and continued it into the home-stretch, where *Rattlesnake* made a brush, and a smart struggle ensued, but failing in reaching him, *Clay* passed the score an easy winner by a length, *Rattlesnake* breaking within a few yards of the string and running over it, *Shiptember* going all to pieces at the drawgate. Time, 2:32½.

THIRD HEAT—Betting even on *Clay*, 50 to 30 on *Shiptimber* against *Rattlesnake*. In a fair start *Clay* took the lead, *Shiptimber* second and *Rattlesnake* third, making the turn *Rattlesnake* fell off in the rear several lengths. At the quarter *Clay* led a length, but passing it *Shiptimber* closed on him, and at the back they were even—*Shiptimber* then passed *Clay*, and at half mile was two lengths in advance; *Shiptimber* continued a strong and steady lead—where *Clay* broke and ran, and with his usual custom gained by so doing; these two made the home stretch turn close together. *Shiptimber* going easy renewed his lead. At the drawgate *Clay* broke and ran again, without passing, *Shiptimber* who came home an easy winner by a length, in 2:33½.

FOURTH HEAT—Betting 3 to 1 on *Shiptimber* against the field; the same odds on *Clay* versus *Rattlesnake*. In a good start *Shiptimber* took the lead, and at the turn was a length and a half ahead, *Clay* second and *Rattlesnake* third, in which order they passed the quarter pole, where *Clay* broke, and fell back, *Rattlesnake* being six lengths behind. In this Indian file they went down the back. At the half mile, *Shiptimber* led two lengths, *Clay* being up and running, *Rattlesnake* ten lengths in his rear. *Shiptimber* increased his lead to the three-quarters, and round the lower turn into the home-stretch, up which he came at a steady trot, passing the score an easy winner by full ten lengths, *Clay* breaking and running half way up. Same distance between second and third. Time: 2:33¾.

FIFTH HEAT.—No betting. An even start. At the turn *Shiptimber* took a lead of a length and a half, with *Clay* second, on a break; there was no change passing the quarter. Down the back *Clay* broke again, and his first run gained on *Shiptimber*, but the latter shook him off, and at the half-mile led him two lengths, increasing it passing the three-quarters to up the home-stretch, and winning, without an effort, by ten lengths, *Rattlesnake* beaten off. Time 2:35.

All the executive arrangements of the meeting were of the most perfect description, and reflect the highest credit on the association, as represented by Mr. MORRISSEY and Mr. WHEATLEY, the indefatigable Secretary.

J. D.

## THE SINGING FESTIVAL.

### FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

### Arrival of the Delegations--Reception and Torchlight Procession.

### Scenes at the Park—Speech of Welcome by Mayor Gunther—Songs by the Bund.

### ORDER, DECORUM, QUIET AND SUCCESS!

### GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

The grand German Singing Festival, of whose noteworthy preparations the TIMES has thoroughly informed the public, is under full headway, and if we may judge of the result from the beginning the "fest" will prove most enjoyable. Yesterday the several subcommittees continued their arduous labors of preparation for the reception and entertainment of their non-resident friends and associates. Lists of housekeepers, whose hospitable doors were opened for the board and lodging of the expected delegates, were arranged, programmes of public and private entertainment were prepared, things good to eat and things fit to drink in generous quantities were laid carefully by in the headquarters' cellars, and the decorations of the Germania Assembly Rooms were completed. An addition of a large room has been made to the former capacious accommodations of this place, so that now one of the most convenient and eligible halls and suites of rooms for public entertainment in the city is here provided.

The Teutonic element of our population was vastly exercised all day yesterday. His Honor the Mayor, whose familiarity with the German tongue is only equaled by the facility with which he secures the dual compliment of their affection and votes, manifested the greatest interest in the success of the affair, and this fact giving official sanction and municipal attention to the festival imparted an additional and flavorable zest to the entertainment not wholly anticipated. Many places of business were closed so that the male participants need have aught of worldly care to distract their thoughts from the all-absorbing topic; stores and goods, book and law, schools and divers occupation were laid aside, nothing was thought of but music and hospitality, festal celebrations and choral delights. At the several symposia of the singing clubs preparatory rehearsals were had, committees reported the number of guests expected, flags and banners were trimmed and put in good condition, horns were polished, garments decorated, lager laid in and the vast variety of allemandic provision for the satisfaction of internal mankind was shelved and cellared. The ladies were not one whit behind their fathers, brothers, husbands or lovers. Their households were swept and garnished and made ready for the sacred rights of entertainment; their best bonnets, bibs and tuckers, furbelous and gewgaws were examined, furbished, decorated and renewed. The infinitude of feminine wardrobe received its due attention, and to-day, all smiles and graces, the rosy faces and plump figures of our fair townswomen may be seen in every quarter of the city, companioned by their visitors from abroad.

As a specimen not alone of the tact and taste, but of the actual handiwork of these ladies, we point to the beautiful and profuse decoration of the Germania Assembly Rooms, the headquarters of the celebrants, whose walls fairly shine with the graceful creations of taper fingers, where banners and shields, wreaths and garlands, flags and legends, and many heraldic intricacies entirely hide the face of the wall, making gay and radiant the vastness of the area.

In accordance with the official programme, published in the TIMES yesterday, the

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION

of the out-of-town delegations took place last evening, at the foot of Cortlandt-street. The hour of nine was announced as the time of arrival; but when in the annals of publicity have railway trains with excursionists on board arrived in time? What old inhabitant of Gotham will presume to come forward and in the face of facts and the world declare that a procession was ever organized at the hour published, or moved at the specified time? Gen. SANDFORD, the veteran, who, on State occasions, heads the columns of our First Division, is probably as correct a timeist as the city affords, but who ever heard of the General's punctuality? The Prince of Wales was kept kicking his heels two mortal hours in the dirty precincts of Castle Garden, because the time-table was out of kilter; the great display in honor of the laying of the Atlantic cable, which didn't work, was nearly destroyed in effect, because a noted politician's habiliments were not sent home when promised; eight Major-Generals of the veteran fighting army stood two and a half terrible hours under the blazing sun in the park, because some kink delayed the moving of the funeral procession of the late President; Mayor GUNTHER and his be-staved associates, the honorable members of the Common Council, fretted and fumed and lost their patience on the morning of the 4th of July because Gen. SANDFORD and Col. HAMILTON, and two or three other immoveables neglected to form line on time; and so we might recount instances by the hundreds where time, and patience, and money and popular *éclat* have been lost or thrown away, simply because managers who were great on programmes were remiss in executive force. Of course, no boat arrived at 9 o'clock. The regular trains from Philadelphia are due at 9 and 10 P. M., and the excursion train, on which the delegates were expected, was to run in between them, so there need have been no misunderstanding about it. However, there was misunderstanding and a great deal of unnecessary hanging around, heavy loafing and much disgust on the part of the large crowd which had assembled by half after eight, including several of the escorting societies, which had taken time by the forelock and were on the ground at least an hour ahead of time.

Hour after hour passed slowly and impatiently, the crowd, now swollen to the proportions of a multitude lounged upon the pier, swarmed in all the barrooms, drank up all the lager in the neighbornood, and swore round oaths of Teutonic breadth.

At 11 o'clock a dispatch was received, stating that the train which left Philadelphia at 4 P. M. would probably reach Jersey City at 11:30. It being a special train, it had to keep out of the way of all regulars; hence the delay. At 11:30, the boat arrived, bearing the enormous delegations from the several contributing districts, tired out, and wearied beyond expression and fairly fagged. In double-quick time the several bodies fell into line, and the bands, which had done much to enliven the tedious hours of waiting, struck up the cheering strains of FAUST.

PROCESSION.

The procession then moved up Cortlandt-street to Broadway and along Broadway to the Park, in the following

ORDER OF MARCH,

the society on the left being from out of town and that on the right the entertainer and host, preceding which was a squad of police, led by the handsome and efficient Capt. BRACKETT.

Arion, 27 men—Union Maennerchor.
Aurora, 20 men—Fidelia.
Beethoven Gesanverein, 27 men—Beethoven Maennerchor.
Caecilia Gesanverein, 42 men—Schwabisher Saengerbund.
Germania Maennerchor, 22 men—Germania.
Eintracht, 20 men—Liedertafel der Voremigten.
Liedertafel Deutschen Gemeinde, 45 men—Saengerbund.
Orpheus, 26 men—Social Reform Liedertafel.
Saengerbund, 66 men—Schillerbund.
Saengerbund, 26 men—Loreley.
Socialer Liederkranz, 42 men—Froshinn.
Teutonia Saengerbund, 19 men—Sing Academie.
Columbia Maennerchor, 12 men—Allemania.
Junger Maennerchor, 38 men—Coolima.
Liedertafel, 49 men—Social Reform Gesangverein.
Maennerchor, 29 men—Teutonia.
Teutonia Maennerchor, 28 men—Liedertafel.
Arbiter Gesang Verein, 34 men—Germania.
Arion, 35 men—Euphotia.
Germania Maennerchor, 37 men—Saengerbund.
Germania, 41 men—Mozart Verein.
Liederkranz, 45 men—Teutonia.
Saengerchor, 22 men—Melomanen.
Turner Gesang Verein, 32 men—Schillerbund.
Turner Liedertafel, 21 men—Schillerbund.
Aurora, 39 men.
Arion, 23 men.
Eintrecht, 25 men—Orpheus.
German Maennerchor, 12 men—Social Maennerchor.
Aurora, from Egg Harbor City, 32 men.
Eintracht, 15 men—Concordia.
Germania, 25 men—Harmonia.
Germania, 15 men—Uhland Band.
Germania, 8 men—Liederkranz.
Liederkranz, 18 men—Helvetia.
Liederkranz, 31 men—Teutonia.
Liedertafel, 32 men—Liederkranz.
Saengerbund, 23 men—Teutonia.
Lortznig Maennerchor, 12 men—Williamsburgh Quartette Club.
Maennerchor, 21 men—Armenia.
Maennerchor, 13 men—Lyra.
Orpheus, 27 men—Liederkranz.
Saengerbund, 21 men—Saengerbund.
Saengerbund, 21 men—Williamsburgh Saengerbund.
Teutonia, 38 men—Williamsburgh Saengerbund.
Turner Saengerbund, 29 men—Rheinischer Saengerbund.
Virginia, 6 men—Teutonia.
Maenner Quartette, 4 men—Liederkranz.
Eintracht, 6 men—Allemania.
Turner Leidertafel of Washington, D. C., 3 men.
Allemania, 33 members.
Colonia, 46 members.
Concordia, 25 members.
Euphonia, 35 members.
Froshinn, Bloomingdale, 28 members.
Fidelia, 30 members.
Germania, 23 members.
Harmonia, 36 members,
Helvetia, 20 members.
Loreley, 20 members.
Liedertafel, 32 members.
Liederkranz, 100 members.
Liedertafelder Social Reform, 31 members.
Lyra Maennerchor, 16 members.
Mozart Verein, 31 members.
Orpheus, 26 members.
Hoboken Quartette Club, 20 members.
Rheinischer Saengerbund, 42 members.
Williamsburgh Saengerbund, 40 members.
Schillerbund, 49 members.
New-Yorker Saengerbund, 66 members.
Jersey City Saengerbund, 16 members.
Social Reform Gesang Verein, 40 members.
Social Reform Lidertafel, 24 members.
Sing Academie, 22 members.
Teutonia, 61 members,
Uhlandbund, 46 members.
Social Maennerchor, 29 members.
Williamsburgh Quartette Club, 22 members.
Beethoven Maennerchor, 23 members.
Schwabischer Saengerbund, 32 members.
Melomanen, 25 members.
Armonia, 24 members.
Union Maennerchor, 25 members.

It was by no means the least of the advantages possessed by the committees, that they were enabled to secure the active interest and intelligent coöperation of Mayor GUNTHER, whose Germanic antecedents, research and proclivities, served him well, not only on this but on other more important occasions. Personally Mr. GUNTHER bears the Teutonic impress. He is round, good-natured, jolly, easy and generally successful. On clam bakes and chowders, Rhine wine and terpsichorean antics, the Mayor is an authority; on political matters he differs from many of his best friends; on street cleaning and Fall elections he is some pumpkins; and on scholastic vetoes he is a whole team. Being at the head of the municipality he was enabled to place many little conveniences at the disposal of the merry songsters for which they might have sighed in vain had Milesian descendant or a Celtic dependent occupied the chair of power. The Park, open at all times to the promenading citizen, was carefully swept and kept on this occasion for the grand review; the City Hall, dingy with the dust of many years, was open, and from its marble front shone a brilliant calcium light, making the Park as bright as day. Supposing that the procession would reach

THE CITY HALL

by 10 o'clock, a vast crowd of idlers and spectators at that hour gathered in the Park. Capt. BRACKETT with thirty-five men kept the square clear, and Inspector CARPENTER oscillated between the Mayor in the Hall and the committee at the pier. Shortly after 9 o'clock the societies which were to sing the song of welcome entered the east gate of the Park in grand procession, making a beautiful and gay appearance. Chinese lanterns of fancy colors, lighted up from within, lent a wierd charm to the novel scene; while banners appropriately lettered, and transparencies big with promise of hospitality, variegated and enlivened the kaliedoscopic vision.

Perhaps the Germans took it easily, but it lookod to us very much as though they were intensely "desgoost" with the delay. His Honor the Mayor "sat in his easy chair smoking his pipe of clay" wondering why the confounded train delayed. Inspector CARPENTER dropped in occasionally to report that all was quiet on West-street; Sunday newspaper men vent their impotent rage in expletive denunciation of the railway company, while the fifteen thousand spectators voted the whole thing a bore.

Gradually the Park was emptied; gradually the Pewter Mug and other rum shops were filled up. Rum sours, brandy and water, bourbons straight and Sherry and egg disappeared with much rapidity, while the consumption of lager bier and Rhine wine was simply tremendous. Ten o'clock, half past ten, eleven, half past eleven, still no word from the excursionists. Had any accident happened? Was the Camden road (glorious thought) destroyed? Had the train collided with something else? What was up?

The bewildered President flew about like a hen with her head cut off; the nonplused Secretary was agitated beyond expression, and as for the committee they were in great despair. Presently a sound was heard, and ROOME, the City Hall keeper, rushed frantically into the room, announcing that they were "coming." Taking it for a joke, the few persons who were awake laughed, but the majority were asleep. 'Twas true, however, and at twenty minutes after twelve exactly the enlivening sounds of trumpet and drum were heard in the distance. The Mayor brushed his hair, the Inspector rubbed his chin, the committee tried a little of that wine, the officer grasped the official baton, the reporters sharpened their pencils, the singers deserted the grog-shops, the police woke up, and, becoming active, hustled old women and pushed small boys, while a small man on a big horse spurred up and down the mall like a roasting chestnut on a very hot gridiron.

The Chinese lanterns, previously extinguished, were relighted, the lines reformed, the crowd reassembled, and all was in readiness for the

ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION.

As the head of the line filed into the Park cheer upon cheer greeted the visitors, and loud shouts of welcome fairly drowned the stirring music of the very loud brass band. Standing upon the steps of the City Hall and on the esplanade, the multitudinous chorus, whose faces shone in the fierce light of the calcium reflector, uncovered their heads and as one man sang with grand effect the magnificent words of the German

SONG OF WELCOME.

It was long, but it was good. Thoroughly excellent, perfect in time and harmony, a model of execution, and well worth all the loss of time and patience we had endured.

After the song and the consequent applause, the Mayor, who had been escorted with fitting ceremony to the top of the steps, advanced, uncovered, and said;

SPEECH OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

GENTLEMEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS SINGING SOCIETIES: It gives me pleasure to welcome you to this city. The invitations which have been extended to you by the singing vereins, of which this city is proud, have been given with a cordiality which must be conducive to the advancement of the art which is your common bond. After your long and tedious ride it would be inappropriate to detain you with any extended remarks. I can assure you that any anticipations you may have formed of your reception at the hands of our citizens will be fully realized. I wish you a very good night.

Great cheering followed this modest effort of His Honor, who is decidedly a favorite with this class of his fellow-citizens, during which he retired.

THE FEATURE

of the evening's display then took place. It would be difficult for our readers to imagine a more brilliant or beautiful sight than that presented by this long line of quiet citizens as they marched to the music of an excellent band out of the east gate of the Park, up Chatham-street to the headquarters on the Bowery. At least three thousand pretty lanterns danced against the horizon, making gay and bright the very heavens. The dark uniforms of the delegations and the black clouds which portended rain formed a marked contrast to the glare of the calcium lights and the cheering brilliancy of the transparencies, and as the head of the procession marched briskly along way up the street leaving the tail at the eastern extremity of the park, it required no stretch of imagination to see the entering lane to the deep dark pit, where imps of sadness fit to and fro with torches flaming and smoking, making visible by contrast the fearful darkness of the depths beyond.

No class of our fellow-citizens but the Germans could have gotten up and carried through such a demonstration as this, with equal ease, quiet and success. There were no rows, no trouble, no extra police, no disturbance of any sort or kind. In the face of great and vexatious delay, with an immense concourse of people, the committee succeeded in avoiding trouble and causing a great deal of pleasure.

Passing on along the prescribed line of march, the procession reached

THE HEADQUARTERS

in the Bowery. There the kind thoughtfulness of the New-York societies had prepared for the celebrants from abroad a bountiful repast. The Hall as before noticed in these columns is beautifully decorated.

The committee, assisted by the bright eyes, nimble fingers and cunning skill of many fair ladies, have transformed the bare walls of these rooms into a bower of beauty. All about the place hang banners and flags and heraldic devices, bearing the names of the hosts and their guests with many appropriate and artistic addenda, suitable to the time and occasion. Green leaves and garlands are twined about pillars and woven around balconies, while every form and figure into which bunting and muslin can be turned, have been used to make gay and festive this haunt of St. Cecelia.

At the entrance are bowers of evergreens, along the hall boughs and wreaths of many trees, in the rooms such delightful combinations of artistic design as only the nimble fingers of fair ladies could devise. Here the societies put out their torches and dropped their lanterns, caring thenceforth only for rest and repast. The hours sped lightly along, and after the creature necessities had been attended to, each man took his neighbor home, and extended to him the unspeakable comforts of clean linen and a spring bed.

This is the sacred Sabbath. Nothing is to be done in the way of amusement or business, but to-night a grand concert will be given at the Academy of Music. At the rehearsal this morning we predict there will be but a few spare and sleepy singers. Men can't go to bed straight at four in the morning and sing like larks or any other bird at ten. The rehearsal wont amount to much, but the concert—that's another thing. Go by all means, if you can get a ticket, and thank the TIMES for the advice.

At the very small hour of 3 A. M. a dilapidated and partially intoxicated German might have been seen endeavoring to shut up the Germania Rooms. He was the remains of the committee. To-day he will reappear, multiform and with many badges, and, under his direction will be given a magnificent entertainment.

### PERSONAL.

—SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND who died a short time since in New-Bedford, Mass., left an estate valued at two and a half millions. One million is bequeathed to public and private charities. The *Mercury* says: "The sum of $20,000 is given to the Orphan's Home, and the further sum of $15,000, on the decease of three persons who are to receive the income during their lives. To the City of New-Bedford is given the sum of $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the City Government towards the introduction of pure water into the city and the encouragement of manufactures requiring steam power. To the City of New-Bedford is given a further sum of $100,000, to be invested by the City Government, and the income appropriated to the encouragement of liberal education here, and the enlargement of the free public library. To the trustees is given $50,000, to be invested by them, the income to be carefully divided among such aged and infirm females of this city as may need relief. The trustees under the will are GEO. HOWLAND, Jr., Dr. WM. A. GORDON and EDWARD D. MANDELL, to each of which is given the sum of $50,000, and to Dr. GORDON, as a mark of the testatrix's personal esteem for his worth, a further sum of $50,000. THOS. MANDELL is the sole executor of the will."

—The Chicago *Republican* says that Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, during his trip in the Northwest, has had interviews with the leading politicians of the section respecting future campaigning. The plan of the Albany Regency, as developed at these sanhedrims, is to keep SHERMAN prominently in view as a candidate for the Presidency without any intention of nominating him, but in the hope of producing such divisions between the friends of GRANT, SHERMAN and JOHNSON, that the Democracy will be able to run a man of their own, whom they can "trust." It was also resolved to agitate for the removal of STANTON from the Cabinet. SEYMOUR still has hopes of being an available nominee for the Presidency.

—The Washington *Republican* of Monday says: "This morning, JOHN CELESTINE, the well-known Cuban, who flourished much costly horseflesh in our avenues last Summer, but who was imprisoned as one of the 'suspects,' immediately after the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, was liberated from the Old Capitol Prison by order of the Secretary of War, upon condition that he leave the District of Columbia and depart from the United States within ten days, not to return without permission of the President. CELESTINE will be remembered as a person who was once imprisoned for participation in the slave-trade, but, after getting released, rode and drove about our streets in grand style, scattering much gold about him."

—The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Some cowardly scamp sent us a while ago a notice of what purported to be the marriage of a couple at Oneida Valley, Madison County. We published it, because we have a number of subscribers in that place. We have since learned that the notice was a cruel hoax. The names given were those of well-known parties, but no marriage between them occurred or was ever dreamed of. As it turned out, the affair was attended with a very sad result. A correspondent writes us that a young lady was accused of being the author of the hoax, and her feelings were so wrought upon by the opprobious charge, that she went into spasms, and died almost immediately."

—Of the persons now confined in Fort Warren the Boston *Traveller* says: HARRY GILMORE is rather more retiring than he was a week or two since, and did not make a dress-parade; and it is said he does not feel particularly comfortable in view of his approaching trial for treason. The general opinion is that he will swing. Vice-President STEPHENS, whose chances for life are supposed to be good, is not to be seen except between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, when he takes his daily walk. The rest of the time he is kept under close guard. He is in fair spirits, and manifests neither gloom regarding the present nor forebodings concerning the future.

—The list of incomes of the citizens of Worcester, Mass., has been published. Geo. Crompton has the largest income, $59,424; I. Washburn pays taxes on $54,486; S. Salisbury on $50,084; Phil p I. Moen has an income of $46,819; Lucius W. Pond, $30,800; Chas. Washburn, $28,658; Chas. W. Smith, $28,166; Earle H. Oliver, $24,584; C. F. Washburn, $23,800; W. Williams, $22,000; E. A. Goodnow, $25,000, and Richard Ball, $20,312. Hon. A. H. Bulloch pays on an income of $17,861, and as trustee in $7,500. Hon. Isaac Davis pays on an income of $6,394. There are a large number of incomes ranging between $10,000 and $20,000.

—The Providence *Press* says that one of the citizens of that place has returned from Savannah, and gives information concerning the family of JEFF. DAVIS, to the effect that MRS. DAVIS is boarding at the Pulaski House, and has apparently plenty of money. That she has an extensive and magnificent wardrobe, he is certain from occular demonstration; and he also knows that she spares no pains to let the fact be known. Her little son seems to be enjoying himself hugely, and frequently amuses himself by singing in the hall: "We'll hang JEFF. DAVIS on a sour apple-tree."

—The Winsted, Conn., *Herald* says an old moss trooper, HARVEY MOORE, of Hartland, seventy-two years old, lately made a foray into Massachusetts and brought off a likely cow, worth from $60 to $70. The animal was subsequently identified, although he had cut off and trimmed up her horns, shaved her tail, &c. The *Herald* says that a short time ago, MOORE married a robust Barkhamsted widow, and speaks of it in such a way as to leave the impression that stealing a cow and shaving her tail is the natural consequence of marrying robust Barkhamsted widows.

—Miss MARY A. N. SWAIM, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. SWAIM, who died recently, made several liberal bequests just before her decease. She gave to the Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society, for the relief of the widows and children of deceased Baptist ministers, $1,000. She also gave to the American Baptist Missionary Union $5,000, and provided by will for $5,000 additional. In her will is a bequest of $10,000 to the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The whole amount of her bequests will reach at least $25,000.

—The veteran Col. GATES, of the United States Third Artillery, who has been stationed at New-London several years, and whose commission is two years older than Gen. SCOTT's, (making him the oldest officer in the United States army,) has been ordered to report at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H. The Colonel was relieved from the command at Fort Trumbull about one year ago, because a younger officer was needed to manage the fort while so many recruits were being received there.

—The following incomes exceeding $20,000 are reported in Springfield, Mass.: Chester W. Chapin, $84,868; D. B. Wesson, $80,072; Horace Smith, $79,030; James M. Thompson, $51,955; D. L. Harris, $43,439; D. H. Brigham, $25,913; C. D. Leet, $24,514; Geo. F. Howard, $24,740; Josiah Cummings, $23,486; Geo. H. Deane, $23,389; John L. King, $20,740. Twenty-seven others report between $10,000 and $20,000. The aggregate incomes exceed $2,000,000.

—An enthusiastic laborer in one of our adjoining towns approached one of the distinguished guests of Boston and said: "Is this Misther FARRAGUT?" "Yes." "And will yer honor allow me to shake hands with ye?" "O, certainly, with great pleasure." The gratified individual, after a hearty shake, drew himself up with a satisfied air, and said: "I've shaken hands with a big man, Sir; I've shaken hands with a big man!"

—DAVID S. YULEE, formerly United States Senator from Florida, who was arrested, not long since, in that State, was, about two weeks since, safely lodged in Fort Pulaski. YULEE was an original and active plotter in the rebellion. As President of a Florida railroad, he induced Northern capitalists to invest heavily in its stock, and almost immediately afterward managed to get their property confiscated.

—While Gen. J. A. GARFIELD was delivering an address at Ravenna on the Fourth, and when about closing, he suddenly grew weak, reeled, and would have fallen, had he not been caught by his friends. Some thought it an apoplectic fit, and others a sunstroke. The General suspects it was the latter. He was indisposed for several hours after the attack, but at last accounts was as well

## AMHERST COLLEGE.

### Exercises of Commencement Week.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

AMHERST, Mass., Thursday, July 11, 1865.

Escaping from the clutches of the hotel monopoly at Williamstown, we find ourselves enjoying the hospitality of as beautiful a village as ever contained the houses of the learned. Of all the college towns within our knowledge, Amherst is the most beautiful and the most delightful. Surrounded upon all sides by the exquisite scenery of the valley of the Connecticut, and raised by the favoring hills just a little above its neighbors, it is difficult to conceive of a more fortunate site for the establishment of an institution of learning. The village itself is a place of growth, and of considerable public spirit; not warped by its college associations into apathy or opposition, but warmly seconding the efforts of its friends to support its prospective glory. An effort has been made within a year to establish here an Episcopal church, which has succeeded admirably, and a building is in process of erection. Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON officiated at the first Episcopal service ever held here upon the Sabbath following commencement week of last year, and now the parish has secured the services of the reverend Doctor as Rector, and it numbers some forty communicants.

The proposed establishment of the State Agricultural College here is yet a question of considerable controversy; but it is altogether certain that it will speedily settle in the town. In other respects, the people of Amherst seem to be making rapid strides toward local improvement, for which nature has given them such great advantages.

President STEARNS delivered his sermon before the graduating class of the college on Sabbath afternoon last, to a large and interested audience, at the village church. His text was in I Corinthians, 1: 21, and his subject: "Christ and His Cross the Hope of the World." He reviewed the efforts that have been made in all ages of the world, beginning with that which was terminated by the Deluge, to establish human salvation upon other foundations than Christ; referring separately to the religion of various reformers—of Buddha, now the most extensive on the globe; of Confucius, a religion only in a few superstitious beliefs; of Zoroaster, the fire worshiper; of Mahomet, decreasing every day—and made allusion also to the fruitless labors of the greatest philosophers—Plato, Spinoza, Kant—all powerless to accomplish that which can alone be brought to pass through faith in Christ.

On Monday evening there is annually a contest of declamation between members of the freshman and also of the sophomore class. The pieces spoken are selected from standard authors—Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS being usually very popular—and the speakers number some five or six from each of the two classes. The first prize in the freshman class was awarded to HENRY H. HAMILTON, of Chester, Mass., for his rendering of PHILLIPS' "Under the Flag;" the second, to ISAAC W. WOOD, of Westborough, Mass., for BEECHER'S "Restoration of the Flag on Sumter." The Sophomore prizes, were—first, to DWIGHT S. HERRICK, Chicopee Falls, Mass., "Pericles before the Areopagus," by KELLOGG; second, to JAS. F. STOKES, Nashville, Tenn., for a Tennessecan's "Dawn of Peace."

This afternoon the contest for the Sawyer Prize for gymnastics began. This is as attractive a feature of the week as any to the general public, and draws a very large and enthusiastic audience. There are two prizes annually offered in the gymnastic department of the college, founded by E. H. SAWYER, Esq., of East Hampton; the first of $30 to that student who passes the best examination in anatomy, physiology and hygiene; the second, also of $30, to that class, which shall, at an appointed trial, show the best training and discipline in gymnastic exercises. So far as we are aware, this entire subject is treated with no similar care or interest, even in those colleges which boast elegant gymnasiums, and hence the very habitues of commencements brighten up, imagining themselves, like APICIUS of old, to have discovered a new pleasure, when they come to the exhibitions in the Barrett Gymnasium. The Freshmen Class had the floor this afternoon, and will be followed to-morrow by the sophs and juniors, when we shall have more to say upon the exercises themselves. This evening, Rev. JOHN P. GULLIVER, of Norwich, Conn.—a gentleman who needs no introduction nor laudation in the literary world—delivered an excellent address before the Missionary Society of the college, upon the general topic of "Human Progress Toward Perfection." Having commenced by showing that the tendencies of the race must be toward perfection, he proceeded to consider first, the progress of material development, suggesting that the discovery of some means of extracting light and heat from water may be the great step in freeing the world from the trials of physical labor. The second step in progress is intellectual: and here Mr. GULLIVER struck with a master-hand at the fallacies so popular among many, to the effect that ignorance is the parent of devotion. There is no congregation whose power to grasp the truths of thought and soul would not be vastly benefited by the study of Euclid or of Homer; the late rebellion was a war of ignorance. In the third place the race advances in social and political life; the world is outgrowing the days of slavery and despotic governments. The speaker here touched upon the question of the franchise for the colored men; and finally closed with an appeal to his hearers to go forth to do their part in the great struggle onward and upward.

### The Gymnastic Contest—The Juniors Carry off the Prize—Address by Hon. A. H. Bullock.

AMHERST, Mass., Thursday, July 13, 1865.

The gymnastic contest between the classes was continued and completed yesterday. The Sophomores manifested admirable proficiency in their exercises, but the lack of another year's drill was too much for them, and the Juniors—'66—carried off the prize. The performances were quite creditable to all the parties; some of the feats were entirely novel, and elicited—as, in fact, did most of them throughout—unbounded applause from the large and elegant audience that crowded the room to excess.

The alumni held their annual meeting in Alumni Hall yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Judge NASH, of Ohio, opened the session with a brief and not very pertinent address, and yielded the chair to Hon. ENSIGN H. KELLOGG, of Pittsfield, a graduate of the Class of 1836. Judge KELLOGG's address was limited to reminiscences of old college days, full to the brim of good nature and great interest to those familiar with the place and its customs. A committee to prepare nominations for officers of the association for the ensuing year was now appointed, and in due time reported the following, who were elected unanimously:

President, Hon. ENSIGN H. KELLOGG, Class of 1836. Vice Presidents, Rev. Theoph. Packard, 1823; Rev. G. C. Partridge, 1833; Hon. L. C. Kellogg, 1836; Hon. Whiting Griswold, 1838; Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., 1839; J. C. Caldwell, 1855; Gen. H. G. Thomas, 1838. Executive Committee, Prof. E. S. Snell, 1822; W. A. Dickinson, 1850; Prof. W. S. Tyler, 1830; Prof. W. L. Montague, 1855; Prof. H. S. Kelsey, 1855. Secretary, Prof. J. H. Seelye, 1849. A resolution was presented by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, class of 1839, which we give below. It was supported in an eloquent address by the mover, and also by Gen. J. C. CALDWELL, of Maine, class of 1855; and the resolution being passed unanimously, a committee—Messrs. Storrs, Bullock, Clark, Dickinson, Manning and Caldwell—was appointed to take the matter in charge. The resolution reads thus:

*Resolved*, That a committee of the alumni be appointed to take measures for erecting, upon the college grounds, a tablet or monument, or other suitable memorial, in honor of those graduates and members of this college who have fallen in the service of the country during the late war against rebellion.

Remarks were made by several other gentlemen upon this and kindred topics, and the large audience separated at 1 o'clock, greatly pleased with the exercises of the morning.

A copy of the obituary record of the year past is inclosed. There have been eleven deaths, and of the 162 Amherst men that have taken part in the war upon the Union side, some twenty-four are known at this date to have lost their lives in its service.

The address of Hon. ALEX. H. BULLOCK, of Worcester, filled the church in the afternoon to overflowing. Judge BULLOCK is perhaps the most popular speaker that ever appears upon the Amherst stage, and with the best of reason. His oration before the Association of Alumni some two years ago was an effort which still lingers in the memory of those who heard it, as one of the finest of its kind. Yesterday he spoke upon the five epochs of American history: the early times of discovery, the colonial, the revolutionary, the days of peace after the revolution, and the present epoch of rebellion. Judge BULLOCK—to-day he is Dr. BULLOCK—traced the causes and effects of events with a master hand, and held his large audience with the closest attention somewhat over an hour.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, assisted by a few of the Germania artists, delighted collegians and guests last evening with a brilliant programme of music, under the auspices of the graduating class.

To-day the exercises of commencement, with the Alumni dinner, attract a great crowd; and the usual booths and stalls and shows that follow this week of festivity at all country colleges, are to be seen at the centre of the town. The programme is as follows:

Prayer by the President. 1—Salutatory Oration in Latin, James L. Bishop, Rochester, N. Y.; 2—Oration, "Liberty and Law," Almon U. Thresher, Stafford, Conn.; 3—Oration, "Richard Cobden," Orrin Cooley, South Deerfield; 4—Oration, "Gold," Henry W. Ebner, West Springfield; 5—Oration, "Success," Albert H. Howland, West Barnstable; 6—Oration, "Hildebrand," Edmund A. Jones, Rockville; 7—Oration, "The Crusade against the Albigenses," George H. Merrill, Newburyport; 8—Oration, Benefit of Classical Studies to Scientific Men," James R. Eaton, Andover; 9—Oration, "The Old Guard at Waterloo," Henry P. Moulton, North Beverly; 10—Oration, "The German Reformation," David O. Mears, Essex; 11—Oration, "The Principle of Liberty," Frederick Holland, Barre; 12—Scientific Oration, "The Spirit of Republicanism," John H. Runnels, Tamworth, N. H.; 13—Oration, "De Quincey," Martin K. Pasco, Hadley; 14—Oration, "John Quincy Adams," James L. Barker, Lawrence; 15—Oration, "Parties in History," Charles W. Turner, Newton Centre; 16—Oration, "The Byzantine Empire," George O. Merrill, Andover; 17—Oration, "A Well-balanced Character," Rufus K. Harlow, Middleborough; 18—Philosophical oration, "Philosophy to be Studied for its Own Sake," Z. Sidney Sampson, Fairhaven; 19—English oration, "Who are Leaders in History?" Joseph H. Sawyer, Fergusonville, N. Y.; 20—Oration, "The Ideal Lawyer," John A. Emery, Chatham; 21—Oration, "Muscle," John B. Tyler, Northampton; 22—Oration, "Commerce," Edwin P. Frost, North Charlestown, N. H.; 23—Oration, "Historic Parallels, John C. Hammond, Hadley; 24—Oration, "The English House of Commons," Wm. S. Knox, Lawrence; 25—English Oration, "Geneva and the Puritans," Edward P. Smith, Middlefield; 26—Oration, "Abraham Lincoln," Frank H. Saylor, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; 27—Oration, "Jefferson Davis," Horace F. Barnes, Charlestown; 28—Oration, "Petroleum," T. Stanley Smith, Reading, Pa.; 29—Oration, "National Architecture," Albert G. Bale, Dubuque, Iowa; 30—Oration, "Books," Vitellus M. Hardy, Wilton, Me.; 31—Oration, "Work," Thomas E. Babb, New-York City; 32—English Oration, "Home," Henry M. Tyler, Amherst.

Degrees Conferred.—33—English Oration, "The Decline of Pagan Philosophy;" with the Valedictory Addresses," B. K. Emerson, Nashua, N. H. Prayer by the President.

The degrees conferred were as follows:

A. B. upon the members of the graduating class. Hon. A. B.—Jno. E. Washburn, J. Augustus Titus, W. F. Merrill, Edgar Dickson. A. M.—Thomas Weston, Jr., of Fall River; Jno. W. Clapp, Canton, N. Y.; Wm. J. Rolfe, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Wilton M. Fisher, Medway, Mass; Pliny Earle, M. D., Northampton; Abner C. Goodell, Salem. D. D.—Rev. Zephaniah M. Humphrey, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Newman Hall, London, England. LL. D.—Hon. Alex. H. Bullock, Worcester.

The following prizes have been awarded in college during 1865:

Compositions—Class of 1865, first prize, A. G. Bayle; second, H. F. Barnes. Class of 1866, first prize, M. B. Blake; second, Geo. Brady.

Hardy prizes, for improvement in Extemporaneous Speaking—Class of 1865, first to A. G. Berry; second, to W. S. Knox; third to J. S. Randell.

Mather prizes, for excellence in Greek—Class of 1866, first, C. H. Chandler; second, S. J. Dike.

Latin prizes—Class of 1866, first, M. D. Blake; second, C. H. Chandler.

Walker prizes, for excellence in Mathematics—Class of 1867, first, W. H. Cobb; second, Elihu Root; third, J. W. Burtis. Class of 1868, first, W. W. Eaton; second, T. E. N. Eaton.

Phi Beta Kappa prize, for general proficiency—E. P. Smith.

Porter prize, for scholarship in Natural Philosophy—N. H. Gage, Class of 1866.

Wood's prize, for general culture and improvement—Equally to E. P. Smith and H. M. Tyler.

Butler prize, for Butler's Analogy—J. H. Sawyer, Class of 1865.

Senior prizes, for improvement—W. W. Eaton, C. DuBois.

Sawyer prizes, for Gymnastics—Examination in studies, J. C. Terry, Class of 1867; for exhibition drill, Class of 1866. AMONOS.

### Yale College and the War.

HONOR TO HER SONS WHO HAVE FOUGHT FOR THE UNION.

The sub-committee appointed to make arrangements in this city for the approaching celebration at Yale College, have issued the following circular;

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

DEAR SIR: A proposal, originally made by gentlemen immediately connected with the College, for the devotion of a day during commencement week, to the honor of the Sons of Yale who have served during the war in the army and navy, has met with warm and general favor with the graduates to whom it has been made known.

The Alumni resident in New-York and its vicinity are naturally looked to for somewhat active aid and cooperation in suitably carrying out the design, and at an informal meeting the undersigned have been requested to call the attention of their brother graduates to the subject.

It is intended that Wednesday, the 26th July proximo, shall be occupied by an oration from Dr. BUSHNELL, on "The Results of the War," in the forenoon, and by a festive celebration in the afternoon, at which we may crown with our applause the survivors of the many battles, by land sea, and cherish the famous memories of those whose lives have been counted in the price of our assured safety, and of our future hopes.

At the numerous assemblage of the Alumni, which the interest of the occasion is sure to collect, it will be considered and decided in what form the honor of our Alma Mater in this warlike renown of her children may best be perpetuated, and their example made most fruitful, in like devotion to their country, from the future generations of scholars that shall seek her ancient halls.

We respectfully urge that by your presence at the college on the occasion, you will contribute to the interest and success of the celebration, and that you will call the attention of your friends and acquaintances among the graduates to the same affectionate duty to the college, and to its sons whom it is thus designed to honor.

For obvious reasons, it will be a favor to the managers of the celebration if you will give notice to either of the undersigned Secretaries whether we may count upon your presence at New-Haven on the 26th July.

Very respectfully,
WM. M. EVARTS, Chairman.

ALFRED J. TAYLOR, No. 7 Pine-street; EUGENE SCHUYLER, No. 170 Broadway; SIDMON T. KEESE, No. 7 Pine-street; WILLIAM C. EGLESTON, No. 64 William-street, Secretaries.

### Commencement at Harvard College.

The exercises of the week will begin on Sunday evening, with a discourse from Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY, D. D., to be preached at the request of the graduating class of the Divinity Schools. Tuesday forenoon the class will read its dissertations; the last performance of its members before entering upon the active duties of their profession. In the afternoon, we suppose, the Alumni of the school hold their meeting and listen to an address.

Wednesday is commencement day proper; and among the guests of the university will be Maj.-Gen. MEADE and staff. The Phi Beta Kappa occupy Thursday. The oration will be delivered by Rev. Jos. P. THOMPSON, D. D., of New-York. The poem will be recited by GEO. H. BOKER, Esq., of Philadelphia. After these performances the brethren of the society will enjoy—it is always enjoyable—the social banquet.

Friday is to be a consecrated day. In the morning memorial services, in honor of those sons of Harvard who have died for their country during the conflict of the past four years, will be observed. The address is to be given by Rev. GEORGE PUTNAM, D. D., of Roxbury. In the afternoon a welcome will be extended to those survivors of the battle-field whose patriotism has reflected new glory on their Alma Mater. Hon. CHARLES G. LORING will preside, and addresses are expected from several distinguished gentlemen.—*Boston Transcript.*

## FROM ROCHESTER.

### Commencement of the University.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

The commencement exercises of the University of Rochester were opened on Sunday evening, by a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University. In the absence of Rev. Dr. BINNEY, the regular appointee for the occasion, Dr. ROBINSON, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, kindly consented to fill the vacancy. The eloquent preacher held the attention of a very large and intelligent audience for the space of one hour and a quarter. His theme was, "The Inexorable Demand of Christianity upon the Thought and Attention of Men," in discussing which, the speaker adduced the five following considerations: 1. Because of the self-evidencing power of Christianity. 2. Because of its self-avenging power. 3. Because of its power to control the individual life. 4. By reason of its inexhaustibleness. 5. Because it promises and accomplishes the fulfillment of the highest idea. These points were elaborated in the highest style of pulpit oratory, in which art the Reverend Doctor is an acknowledged master.

In closing, the preacher spoke eloquently of the relation of Christianity—our distinctively Protestant Christianity—to the republic in its fearful struggle of the past four years, and argued with truth that, as it was the pervasive religious element among the people which carried the nation triumphantly through the crisis, so now and ever a practical Christianity must lie at the foundation of our national permanence. "The soul of the nation must be filled with the life of Christianity."

On Monday evening occurred the Sophomore Prize Declamations, when once more the shades of the mighty dead saw themselves reproduced in the youthful aspirant to oratorical fame. The exercises on this occasion did not reach the usual standard. Among the thirteen speakers only a few were above mediocrity.

The Society of Alumni met in business session on Tuesday morning, and held a meeting of much more than usual interest. Several beautiful tributes were delivered in memory of the graduates who have died during the past year. Especially worthy of notice were those paid to the three distinguished young lawyers, CLARK of '59, GARDNER of '61, and PANCOST of '62.

The public exercises of the association occurred in the evening, when an address was delivered by Rev. J. D. FULTEN, of the Tremont Temple, Boston, on "Christian Manhood," followed by a poem by JOSHUA GASKILL, Esq., of Lockport.

On Wednesday the literary festivities of the week culminated with the exercises of the graduating class. Twenty-four orations were delivered out of a class numbering twenty-seven members. The young men did credit to their alma mater.

The annual address of President ANDERSON has become a prominent feature of commencement day, and the forcible and eloquent speech on this occasion will not soon be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to hear it.

The DAVIS medal, founded by Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Massachusetts to be given to the two best composed and best delivered orations of the graduating class, was awarded this year for the first time. The fortunate recipients were WM. H. SHIELDS, of Pennsylvania, the first medal and WAYLAND R. BENEDICT of Rochester the second.

The first prize for the best essay written by the senior class on "CHAUCER, his character and literary influence" was awarded, to JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., son of Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, the second to WM. H. ALLEN, of Rochester.

The Freshman prize for Excellence in Mathematics was given to JAMES M. TAYLOR, son of Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course upon E. F. Owen, R. M. Tuttle, Thos. Lovell, D. S. Benjamin, John Henry West, William J. Leonard, Geo. Wm. Brown and M. B. Comfort.

The same degree was honorably conferred upon LEROY SATTERLEE, of the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and Prof. OWEN ROOT, of Madison University.

The much coveted "D. D." was conferred upon Rev. HEMAN LINCOLN, of R. I., Rev. Mr. CHOWN, of England, and Rev. Mr. MOORE, of Brooklyn.

JACOBUS.

## TARRYTOWN.

### A Sleepy Hollow Place—Gen. Fremont—Irving's Grave—A Memorial Edifice.

TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

Thousands go every Summer to Saratoga, Newport and Nahant, but do they, after all, enjoy themselves as thoroughly as do the denizens of the many little retreats within a radius of thirty miles of the metropolis? Certainly, so far as Tarrytown is concerned, we think not. Nothing can be more delicious or enjoyable than the *dolce farniente* sort of existence which the weary citizen, tired of bricks and mortar, is able to lead among these romantic hills. Here is the ever fresh and majestic Hudson, with the broad Tappan Zee lying serenely beyond us, while, to the north, the wide expanse of Haverstraw Bay, dotted with innumerables sails, opens up like a vision of fairy land. Ah, what portion of America exceeds this? It is safe to say no one. These classic shores are beyond compare.

But Tarrytown is full. MOTT, and FOWLER, and WEST, even in their capacious hostelries, can receive no more. It must needs be that we tell you, inasmuch as, unless you are so fortunate as to have a kind personal friend to take you in for a few days, you can get no accommodations, and cannot see, therefore, for yourselves, something about the place.

*Imprimis*: FREMONT is here. Tired of the turmoil of life, and wooed from Nahant by the superior attractions of Sleepy Hollow and Wolfert's Roost, he has determined to make Tarrytown his permanent residence. We called upon the Pathfinder yesterday. His mansion is that formerly occupied by Gen. WEBB, now our Minister to Brazil. The ravages made by time upon it have been repaired, and now, chastely furnished, and in perfect keeping with the General's quiet but perfect taste, it is the realization of a cultivated and refined home. The hero is still himself. His nervous force beams as of old from his face, telling the looker-on that the power to devise and execute is still there. Of the state of the country he spoke enthusiastically. Every one who has had a hand in the finishing up of the rebellion received his praises. His heart went out in sincere admiration and thankfulness for their valiant deeds to them all. We left impressed with the fact that the nation has in the General an unconditionally loyal and true son, ready as ever to buckle on the sword for Western adventure or for the suppression of treason.

Of course IRVING'S grave is as much the shrine of enthusiastic pilgrims as ever. The remains of the great man lie in the little cemetery a mile or so above the village, with no monument to distinguish them from the lowliest, who are covered by the same green sward. Only a simple tombstone tells us that here, by the side of his father, mother and WILLIAM, the originator of "Salmagundi," the author of the "Sketch Book" rests. Loving hands continue to keep the grave well covered with fresh flowers.

And speaking of IRVING, brings me to the latest sensation here. The Wardens and Vestry of the Episcopal Church are about to erect an edifice as his memorial. I saw RENWICK—the architect, you will remember, of Grace, and Calvary, and a score of our handsomest churches—the other day, and he gave me the following details: The building is to be of brownstone from Belleville, N. J., relieved by the lighter tint of the Dorchester olive; length from front to rear, 120 feet; the style decided upon is the Dutch gothic; the windows, by MORGAN, of New-York, are all to be memorials, and will be strikingly beautiful in their effect; a spire, also of stone, 125 feet in height, will complete the coup d'œil. The cost will be about $35,000.

The location is singularly fortunate. Only fifty yards from the tree under which ANDRE was captured, and directly opposite the knoll upon which his captors were amusing themselves at the time—as well as near the spot where the headless horseman first appeared to ICHABOD CRANE, the schoolmaster of Sleepy Hollow, it will consecrate a region which is not merely of local but national interest. The cornerstone is to be laid with appropriate ceremonies in August of the present year. Of handsome equipages Tarrytown, of all the Hudson River villages, has the most. At the station daily the finest horses congregate. Many of the dashing turnouts which during the town months grace the Park may be seen here. Of romantic drives there are an abundance. Through Sleepy Hollow—along the Neperan, or Saw-mill River—by the Pocanteco and the Dutch Church. In a word, in every direction the most fastidious can be satisfied.

A new hotel, to cost sixty thousand dollars, is on the tapis. Already a portion of the stock is taken, and the enterprise bids fair to go through. When completed it will add greatly to the convenience of the public. As a whole, Tarrytown lacks spirit. The streets are behind the age. In the Winter, the walks, stoneless and plankless, must be execrable. Proper spirit on the part of the inhabitants would soon bring about incorporation, thus making the village far more desirable as a Summer and Winter residence for all concerned.

OCCIDENT.

## FROM TEXAS.

### Negroes and the Labor Question—General Advance in Wages—Feelings of the People—The Crops—Condition of the Country.

At Galveston, on the 27th of June, a meeting of the Common Council was held, at which the Mayor stated that the board had been assembled by his order, to take into consideration several matters of interest to the city. One of them was the altered condition of the colored population, which required new regulations for the protection of the citizens. He regretted to see that some citizens were renting houses to those negroes who had left their employers, thus giving facilities for establishing various nuisances and committing depredations upon citizens. He had received many representations of negroes congregating for improper purposes in the houses they occupied, and of many disorders. He had no power to remedy these evils, unless a sufficient police force be furnished. The ordinances against the meeting of slaves, and their renting houses apart from their owners, are now inapplicable. The ordinance against vagrancy could be made available, but requires amendment.

The next day Gen. GRANGER issued an order, in which he says:

All persons formerly slaves are earnestly enjoined to remain with their former masters under such contracts as may be made for the present time.

Cruel treatment, or improper use of the authority given to employers, will not be permitted; while both parties to the contract will be equally bound to its fulfillment upon their part.

No persons formerly slaves will be permitted to travel on the public thoroughfares without passes or permits from their employers, or to congregate in buildings or camps at or adjacent to any military post or town. They will not be subsisted in idleness, or in any way, except as employes of the government, or in cases of extreme destitution or sickness.

No persons, white or black, and who are able to labor, will be subsisted by the government in idleness.

The Houston *Telegraph*, referring to the question of contracts for wages, says:

It is of the utmost importance not only that contracts should at once be made, but that they should have to the negro all the binding force possible.

Regarding contracts, of course every planter must be his own judge of what he can do, and when matters are fully settled, the price will regulate itself. At present, prices vary much.

The wages must depend greatly on the promise of the crop. Some will be able to pay fair wages this year, while others can pay nothing.

We hear of contracts to pay all the way from one to six dollars per month. One, however, has come to our knowledge, promising to divide five bales of cotton among eleven hands. At present prices of cotton this will be the most liberal contract in the State, and far more liberal than planters can afford as a general thing.

Some planters entertain the belief that their negroes will be left to them as slaves, and that emancipation will be gradual, but the majority are preparing to submit to immediate abolishment of slavery, and are accordingly ready to submit to the new order of affairs about to be introduced into the State. All classes say that if the United States Government will compel the able-bodied blacks to provide for their women and children, then the immediate abolishment of the slave institution will be an advantage to the planter, and one which he will readily embrace.

A Houston paper says:

The change wrought in labor, in conjunction with accumulated debt and the advance of the age in science and art, forbid us to think of proceeding as heretofore. The past is dead, and cannot be revivified and put again in practice. Radical changes have been made in our social, and industrial and political system, and the part of wisdom is to forecast and make our plans accordingly. New channels of trade, new classes of profitable pursuit and new methods of business are afforded and demanded by the times; and if great prosperity does not yet come upon us, despite all our embarrassments, the fault will lie largely at our own doors, and the failure be justly referable to lack of nerve, and judgment and energy equal to the exigency.

It is estimated that there are 150,000 bales of cotton of the old crop now in the State of Texas. Some few place the figures as low as from 75,000 to 100,000 bales. One reason why a full crop cannot be made this year is owing to the lack of labor, even if it was in and growing, to pick it. Because of the labor being lacking to work the land, plantations that were worth sixty dollars per acre before the war are now considered worth only two dollars.

It is calculated that the present colored population of Texas is double what it was in 1860.

It is calculated that there are five million pounds of wool in this State. This wool has been accumulated during the last four years, and can now be bought very cheap.

Gen. JO. SHELBY and a part of his command—about 300 strong—are en route for Mexico. Govs. ALLEN and MOORE accompany Gen. SHELBY to Mexico. These skedaddlers, including their escort, all go to Mexico as emigrants.

A paper of the 26th says that a short time ago a Col. FINES EWING and son were taken out and hung, to extort money from them, until they were nearly dead, by a gang of jayhawkers. Another party robbed the stage between San Antonio and Austin last week. Mr. BEN. STONE, of Brenham, informed Dr. MCCALL that jayhawkers robbed two wagons on their way to Austin, loaded with merchandise. Dr. ROBERT informed Dr. MCCALL that Gov. MURRAH was robbed of $2,200 on the 14th inst., at San Antonio, by jayhawkers. There had been no further attempt to rob the treasury at the time Dr. MCCALL left Austin.

Gens. E. K. Smith, Magruder, Price, Shelby, Hawes, and some lesser ones; Ex-Gov. T. O. Moore, of Louisiana; Clark and Murray, Senator W. S. Oldham, Commodore Leon Smith, with quite a relieving list, evacuated San Antonio on the 20th with unbecoming haste, leaving other followers to bring up the rear.

There are seventeen newspapers published in this State. Two of them are dailies, published at Houston. There is one daily published at Galveston. One semi-weekly is published at San Antonio. The rest are weeklies.

Parties are preparing to ship cattle to New-Orleans. Beef can be bought in Galveston for seven cents per pound, greenbacks—five cents in specie.

The best kind of coffee can be bought in Houston for 25 cents per pound, in specie. Some kinds of good coffee sell as low as 17 cents per pound.

Flour is selling at $5,50 per sack, one hundred pounds.

In the wheat-raising region of Texas white labor for the North will be acceptable at once. Some people around Galveston manifest an earnest desire to secure white household servants.

Ice sells for 20 cents per pound, and it is very hard to get it at that price.

In business transactions at Galveston specie is gradually retiring from circulation before the influx of greenbacks.

It is expected that Galveston will eventually be the regular seaport for Texas.

## EXIT GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

### His Address to the People of the State.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Federal Union* publishes the following manifesto from Gov. BROWN:

*To the people of Georgia:*

I feel profoundly impressed with a sense of the obligation which I am under to you for the manifestations of your kindness and confidence, which I have so often received. At four different elections you have honored me with your suffrages for the highest position within your gift, and I have to the best of my ability represented you in the Executive office for nearly eight years. While my duties have been of the most laborious and trying character, I feel the consciousness that I have labored with an honest purpose to promote your best interests. That I have committed errors is not denied; that they have been intentional, your conduct has shown you did not believe.

During the period of my administration the country has passed through a most trying ordeal. The great questions at issue between the North and the South, having failed to find a peaceful solution in the forum of reason, have been submitted for decision to the arbitrament of arms, and the judgment has been against us in the highest tribunal known among nations. The contest has been long and bloody. Each party has learned to respect the manhood and chivalry of the other. But the South has been overcome by the superior numbers and boundless resources of the North. We have no further power of successful resistance, and no other alternative but to accept the result.

The government of the United States having refused to recognize or tolerate the State governments which have existed under the Confederate constitution during the struggle, has ordered the arrest of the Governors of these States. I was arrested and imprisoned after I had surrendered the Georgia State troops and militia, and had given my parole upon the same terms allowed to Gen. LEE and Gen. JOHNSTON, and had received from the Major-General to whom the parole was given, the usual pledge of the faith of the United States, that I was not to be molested so long as I observed the parole, and obeyed the laws of force prior to the 1st January, 1861. Upon the facts being brought before the President of the United States he ordered that I be released upon my parole, and permitted to return home.

I am embraced in one of the exceptions in the President's amnesty proclamation. I have received no pardon, nor have I taken any oath, nor am I permitted to resume Executive functions. I was in the Executive office prior to the commencement of the war, and by the Constitution of the State then in existence, it is declared that I shall hold till a successor is chosen and qualified. I have felt it my duty to announce these facts to you, and as I can be of no further service to my State by attempting to hold the office of Governor, I hereby resign it into the hands of the people who have so long and so generously conferred it upon me.

While taking my leave of you and retiring to private life, I trust it may not be considered inappropriate for me to add a few remarks upon what I consider the true interests and the duties of the people of Georgia in the present hour. I have lately passed through several of the Northern States and have been in some of their largest cities. I have read their newspapers closely, have had interviews with public officials high in authority and have taken pains to ascertain both the policy of the government and the sentiment of the country on the subject of the emancipation of the slaves of the South, and I beg to assure you that there is no division of opinion upon the subject of immediate abolition. It is decreed alike by the people and the government. They are determined to exercise it, and to overcome all obstacles which we may attempt to throw in the way. Indeed they treat it as an accomplished fact, under the proclamations of the late President issued as war measures necessary to the life of the government. As matters now stand, to fight against it is to contend against manifest destiny. Besides slavery has been so disturbed and the slaves so demoralized during the war that it is a matter of great doubt whether they could ever be kept in a state of proper subordination, and the institution made profitable in future.

Under these circumstances the question arises what shall we do? Nothing that we can will prevent the result; and it is my deliberate opinion that any effort on our part to thwart the will of the government on this great question will only add to our miseries and our misfortunes. The statesman, like the business man, should take a practical view of questions as they arise, and do for those dependent upon him the best that can be done under all the circumstances by which they are at the time surrounded.

Applying this rule to our present condition, and remembering that revolution and war often sweep away long-established usages, demolish theories and change institutions, it is, in my judgment, best that we accept the fate thrust upon us by the fortunes of war, and that we give up slavery at once, by the action of the convention, which it is supposed will assemble under the call of the Provisional Governor appointed to reorganize the State Government. That we organize a system of labor as speedily as possible, which will be alike just to the late master and slave. That we return to the Union in good faith and do all in our power as good citizens to relieve the distressed, repair the damages which have resulted from the contest, and restore permanent peace and prosperity to the whole country, under the old flag, to which all must again look for protection from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

As I will give no advice to others which I will not practice myself, I shall immediately do all which the constitution and laws of my State will permit to emancipate my own slaves, and shall treat them as free, and give them part of the crop, or such other wages as may be agreed upon for their future labor.

During my sojourn there, I found among the people of the North much less bitterness than I had anticipated toward the people of the South. If we act prudently and do nothing to cause unnecessary agitation or to provoke angry and unprofitable discussions, I think there are strong reasons to hope that a sentiment of justice and liberality will prevail so soon as we have given up slavery, and the passions engendered by the unfortunate and wicked assassination of the late President have had time to subside.

In making up their judgment, upon cool reflection, it should be remembered by just men in the North, that they are sitting as judges in their own cause, that their adversaries side of the question has ceased to be represented or heard, and that if they would restore unity, harmony and permanent prosperity to the whole country, they must, while flushed with victory, exercise magnanimity to their fallen foes, whose heroism they are obliged to respect. Otherwise, though held in the Union by force, they could not expect the people of the South and their posterity to meet them in future as friends and embrace them as fellow citizens. I trust their good practical sense will teach them this, and that moderation and wise counsel may in future prevail on both sides.

Foreign nations have looked with astonishment upon the immense strength put forth by the two sections during the war, and they cannot fail to understand the invincibility and power of the government, which unites in harmonious strength the whole strength of the two gigantic belligerents; while they would readily appreciate the diminished strength of this great power, if roots of bitterness are constantly springing up and bearing the fruits of discord and sectional hate.

When slavery has been abolished I believe the present Chief Magistrate of the United States who, having sprung from the mass of the people, and by his industry, energy and ability, having passed through almost every grade of office from the lowest to the highest, may justly be styled a representative man, will cast his immense power and influence into the scale of equal rights and popular government, and will leave the States, when reorganized, the undisturbed management of their own internal affairs, including the questions of suffrage, police, the regulation of labor, &c., &c. I, therefore, recommend the people of Georgia to give his administration a generous support.

I also recommend every citizen who is allowed to do so, and who expects to remain in the country, to take the oath and qualify himself to vote and to participate in the future government of the State. Suppose the mass of our best citizens refuse to take the oath and qualify themselves as voters, under the rules prescribed by the President, what will be the result? The few who do qualify, whatever may be their character, will elect delegates of their own number to represent their respective counties in the convention which is to shape the Constitution of the State for the future government of all. I think all should take the oath and observe it in good faith, and do all they can to elect their wisest and best men as representatives, that all the different interests of the State may be protected as far as possible, and her honor and credit maintained against unwise and unjust legislation. Many conscientious men object to take the oath because they believe the proclamations and acts of Congress during the war on the subject of slavery are unconstitutional, and they are not willing to answer to abide by and support them. It must be remembered that the late proclamation of President JOHNSON tenders pardon to all who are not excepted if they take the oath. The pardon, then, is *conditional*, and while the President does not interfere with any one's opinions on the constitutional question he requires as a condition to the extension of clemency, that he who receives the pardon and is allowed to retain the balance of his property, shall give up his slaves. The proclamation of President LINCOLN declared the slaves to be free. To abide by and support it is simply to treat them as free. Every intelligent man in Georgia who has taken the pains to investigate the question, must see that slavery is now at an end. The oath simply requires that each so treat it. The other portion of the oath is not objectionable. Every man should be willing to support the constitution of a government if he intends to live under it and to act the part of a good citizen. If he does not he should seek a home and protection elsewhere.

I will only add in conclusion that I shall carry with me into my retirement a lively appreciation of the generous confidence which you have so long reposed in me, and my constant prayer to God will be for your prosperity and happiness. I am, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen and obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 29, 1865.

### Affairs in Augusta—Speeches by Col. Ashburn and C. P. Leslie.

The Augusta *Chronicle* reports speeches delivered in that city a few evenings since, in reply to a serenado by the drum-corps of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York. Col. ASHBURN, of Columbus, said:

The courts will remember, that certain parties closed themselves in the capital of Tennessee, with a traitorous band of legislators, and promised to arm them all from a ship-load of one hundred and sixty thousand muskets that had just arrived at Mobile. On announcing this avowal to be false—a trick to get Tennessee to take up arms against the "best government man ever lived under"—I was arrested, and required to give an account before a self-constituted committee in Georgia, the home of my childhood. Some of the speeches who have lately addressed the public think it would be degrading to themselves and their followers to consider you, I or any one who have supported the Federal Government, "their inferiors." These men say they know the President well. This is no doubt true. It is also true that ANDY JOHNSON is well acquainted with their acts in the days of secession also. But as some of our so-called Union speakers desire that the courts may be reopened in Georgia—that justice may be rewarded and crime punished—I will leave them and their followers in the civil administration of the laws of the rebellion, to the legal tribunals of the country. They have a constitutional right to be heard and tried; and if convicted, the punishment is fixed by the courts. For their information I will call their attention to the following, which I find under an act of Congress, July 17, 1862:

"If any person who shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or

## FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

### Privilege in the United States—The Great Problem of Reconstruction on a Republican Basis.

*From the London Spectator.*

Democracy in America, it is becoming evident, has to pass through one more trial. It has come victorious out of a war which *would have crushed any European monarchy except the British*, and has overcome a rebellion before which *even Great Britain might possibly have succumbed*. It has secured by four years of desperate effort, during which it has had to discover the men who can organize force as well as to develope the force itself, the control of a continent and the emancipation of a race, and now it has to accomplish a feat greater even than these. Our American friends will listen with annoyed incredulity when we describe the task yet remaining to be performed, but it is none the less one which will *test their trusted system far more than the struggle which they have won*. That was a question of force, and even Tories like Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON have long since conceded that a democracy when it possesses force at all, possesses it in a nearly irresistible degree. Nothing can withstand millions of freemen, when all are willing to sacrifice all rather than the republic should suffer a decline. But democracy has now to develope a quality indefinitely higher than force, a quality which democracies are apt to despise, which the American democracy avowedly does despise—*the delicate and subtle statesmanship which can carry through a social revolution without destroying the bonds by which so ciety exists*. The Federal Government, victorious in war and not unsuccessful in diplomacy, able to place a million of men in the field and to keep six huudred armed vessels engaged in a blockade—that, the strangest fact of the war, has almost escaped attention—has now, when resistance has apparently ceased, to *change eleven oligarchical States into eleven democratic and free republics*, and every mail which arrives displays more clearly the difficulty of the task. In eleven States, all faithful and submissive to the Union—Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas—there is a silent struggle going on, nominally as to the position of the negro, really as to the question, old as civilization, whether the *basis of society is to be equality or privilge*. Equality of legal rights is the strength of the North, yet it is unwilling to establish it in the South by force; privilege is the passion of the South, and though defeated in the great struggle for its final recognition as the key-stone of society, *it cannot bear to surrender the long-enjoyed possession*. Privilege, therefore, in some shape, the "South"—by which we, in this instance, mean all recently slaveholding States—is determined to retain. In Virginia, the masters, with the fine instinct of capital for its immediate interests, have combined to fix the rate of wages for colored men at five dollars a month—just one-third the hiring price of slaves, and about one-fourth the rate which the colored men, if free to work or be idle, would be willing to accept. In Tennessee, which has regained its restricted independence, the Legislature has deprived the blacks of the special right of freemen—that of bearing witness—and has imposed a special penalty on rape if committed by the inferior color. In Louisiana, the white is privileged to do nothing, while the black, even if he prefers to starve, must work under somebody's orders. In North Carolina, the free schools are restricted to whites. In Arkansas and some other States, the free locomotion of blacks is forbidden, and in all political power is confined not to property, or education, or even ancient birth, but to men whose skins are devoid of a shade of the detested color. Many of these rules are in themselves, *as temporary rules, defensible, and probably all deserve less opprobrium than freemen will be disposed to believe*. We are not prepared to contend for a negro suffrage except upon the simple ground of necessity—though that ground is unassailable—or to condemn any community for passing severe vagrant laws. The masters in the Staffordshire iron trade tried the other day to insist on a rate of wages, and the difficulty about the schools has shaken Belgium and Ireland. Even as to the law about evidence there is something to be said in palliation. Apart altogether from morals, all races are not truthful alike, and only one can as yet report facts without either wilful distortion, or prejudice, or an unconscious color. An English gentleman, or an English workman of strong religious feelings, can when he *tries very hard* report facts exactly as they occurred, and he is, so far as we know, the only human being who can. Had the negro's evidence been admitted only *quantum valeat*, and the white entitled for twenty years to a majority of the jury, justice might not have suffered, though equality would. But all these laws and general orders, and suggestions for laws, and practice having the force of laws, are based on the same idea, namely, privilege—the right of the white man to a higher legal position than the colored man, by reason of his whiteness, and if privilege is to exist, republican society must cease. It does not matter much whether the individual planter is to control the individual negro, or the aggregate planter community is to rule the life of aggregate negrodom, the result in either case is an oligarchical system, tolerable, it may be, in itself, though in our eyes detestable, but, tolerable or intolerable, inconsistent with society as it intends, consciously intends, to exist in North America.

It is absolutely essential to construct a system under which two races differing widely in civilization, in physical power, in those tendencies which spring of race, and those desires which arise from cultivation, shall live together, if not in amity, at least in mutual respect. How is the necessity to be met? Let the government, says the American Radical, and the English Liberal, and the Anglo-Indian, enforce for a series of years equal justice, somewhat austere justice, and the end will be attained, as it is in Ireland between Catholics and Protestants, in Russia between serfs and nobles, in India between natives and settlers. Men, however prejudiced, always submit at last pretty placidly to justice if backed by force, and a white cannot hate a quadroon harder than a Graham of the Debateable Land once hated an Eliot or a Scott. But how if the government will not fulfil the condition, cannot be relied on always to do justice, can never be trusted to make its justice visible to the weaker side? Government in the United States for all political purposes means the individual State, and the individual State is obviously not prepared to be just, is rather prepared to be unjust as far as it can and dare. The States left to themselves will not make the two classes equal in rights, and yet without equality there is no chance of that decent acquiescence in each other's claims which is essential to freeeom; the white will use force, as he did a month since in Washington, to enforce his claims; the blacks will mutiny, as he did a fortnight since on the transports, to resist a dreaded demand. There will either be an internecine civil war fatal to that civilization which to men of the nineteenth century is almost as valuable as freedom, or a submission which will restore slavery in all but name. It is all very well to talk of compromise, of the influence of discussion, and of opinion, but as a matter of fact these processes, though possibly certain, are too slow for human endurance. A thousand years have not cured the royal caste of the belief that they reign by some divine right, two thousand have scarcely sufficed to remove the antiphathy to the Jews, *five thousand have not indured Asiatics and Europeans to recognize each other as absolutely equal before God, entitled to the same aws, protected by the same rule of right*. The object is to secure the end now, within human lifetime, and it is clear that the dominant class in the eleven States will not willingly consent to secure it, will not of its own free choice leave the negro alone to develop into a Toussaint, or sink into an Indian as his capacity may lead.

If the dominant race is to decide without intervention privilege is reestablished, the war, with its fearful expenditure of blood and treasure and energy, will have been waged in vain, and the Union must sooner or later be again assailed by a competing civilization. We do not therefore wonder that shrewd Americans, perceiving this, are splitting into three camps of opinion, fighting for three different schemes of polity. One section would permit, perhaps would welcome, the result they perceive at hand, but the section is small, and to our readers at least not worthy of very careful exposure. The others are two branches of one great party which is resolved to prevent the reestablisment of privilege, but being resolved, has sulit upon the policy by which its resolve is to be attained. The individual State, the Republicans clearly perceive, must either be coerced into doing the necessary impartial justice, or made to see that it is for its interest to do it—must in fact either be placed under the Federal power, *i. e.*, in party phrase, under "military control," or must be induced to establish negro suffrage. Under the former plan, which is, we regret to perceive, slightly gaining ground, being not only much the quicker, but, supported by the negroes themselves, external justice would be secured, but at the certain cost of State rights, which are of doubtful value, and the possible risk of freedom, which is simply invaluable. Under the second scheme justice would be secured from within, the rulers seeing it done not because they love justice, but because they must conciliate the men whose votes can turn the scale for or against themselves. Without external pressure applied in one of these two modes, the eleven States, as they revive and recover their internal independence, will reestablish the ancient system, modified only by restrictions on the division of families, by a right to bare maintenance in cash instead of in kind, and by a restricted privilege of transfer from one estate to another. Those changes are gains to the negro, but they leave the grand structure of privilege untouched, and allow society in the South to reconstruct itself on the basis of the right of a dominant caste to rule the legally subordinated masses, that is, on a scheme which in a few years must inevitably conflict once more with the scheme on which the North American society is and will continue based."

### English Race Horses.

*From the London Reader.*

Mr. HAMILTON'S protest against the practices which are ruining our thorough-bred horses, and creating thereby a most annoying scarcity of powerful and efficient animals, either for the road or the field, has been suddenly made emphatic in consequence of the somewhat ignominious defeat of all our English favorites at Epsom by their foreign antagonist. In spite of our wealth, in spite of our experience, in spite of our zeal, in spite of our breeding ten race-horses whilst the French breed one, we have no such three-year-old as *Gladiateur*, no such four-year-olds as *Vermouth* and *Fille de l'Air*, no such five-year-old as *Dollar*. It is true that our neighbors across the channel have imitated us in the objectionable habit of training and running two-year-old colts, which Mr. HAMILTON puts forward, justly as we think, as one reason why we find ourselves in an evil condition. And, therefore, the superiority which they are fast acquiring may be traceable to something else, perhaps to a drier, warmer, and more equable climate. But though this might, and probably will, be said by those turf optimists who maintain that *Eclipse*, if he could now be resuscitated, would not win a £50 plate, we differ from them entirely. We believe that the French turfites have succeeded, because, in spite of borrowing one very mischievous custom from our very mischievous system, they have, in other respects, attended more carefully than we do to the conditions which are calculated to insure permanent success in horse-breeding. Wi h them racing has not become, as yet, a mere trade, nor race horse simply and solely live dice. They have given any price asked for sound, stout, and true-hearted horses, resolutely refusing from the very first to encumber themselves with infirm brutes, however high their turf reputation might be. We, on the other hand, looking only to the advantage of the moment, have bred from any cripple, or roarer, or weed that came across us, provided we could hope that its progeny would possess anything like a pace, and the result is that speed has followed power, and that one French colt, bred to stay, runs off from twenty-seven English colts, bred to spurt, as if they were standing still—nay more, the worst feature of the case is, that the disease admits, we will not say of no possible, but at any rate of no probable cure. We read the other day, in one of the weekly journals, a gloomy anticipation of the world as it is to be some hundreds of years hence. Coal will soon be exhausted, under the pressure of an ever-spreading and ever-hurrying civilization; the silvas of the Amazons, vast as they seem to be, will follow before our great grandchildren can look round. The disappearance of the forests must necessarily lessen the supply of rain, so that the earth will pass back by installments into sterility and desolation—nay, even if the inventive spirit of man could replace, which seems impossible, the waste which he occasions, the sun, slowly consuming in his own fires, is anything but eternal, and, poor fellow, will, after a few myriads of years, as Lord BYRON foretold of him,

Swing blind and blackening in the mornless air.

On reading these billions speculations, what strikes us is, that after all, things must take their course. Some trifling palliatives perhaps may be imagined. Legislatures might enact severe laws against the profligate misuse of fuel and manure, and such edicts might squeeze out of the Infinite a hundred years or so more of life for posterity, but permanent evasion of God's judgment there is none. Whatever we may desire, we cannot hope to arrest the rush and development of human existence; so that if it is doomed to prey upon itself, we can only shrug our shoulders and wish it a good digestion. So in reading Mr. KEN HAMILTON'S little pamphlet, we are oppressed by a similar feeling of hopelessness. We agree with everything which he says; but when we turn to his recommendations, there is no help in him. The remedies indicated are futile. The restoration of long distances and high weights as the conditions of a Queen's Plate—though, if regarded as a protest against the present system, it would do no harm—as a means of influencing racing men, is a change so ludicrously inadequate to the end proposed, that it is not worth discussing. The fact is, from the moment racing became a trade, causes tending to the deterioration of the horse were at work, and unless you could throw the spirit of the times back for a hundred years, you will not be able to make it anything else. In the days when *Flying Childers*, of whom Mr. HAMILTON makes honorable mention, acquired his somewhat mythical reputation, a certain number of noblemen and gentlemen kept running horses as a natural appendage to their station in life, and tried to rival each other in the excellence of their studs. They gambled, very likely, when the temptation presented itself, but their principal object was to breed fine horses, and not to make money. Accordingly, horses were measured then by their intrinsic qualities, however tested, rather than by mere victories at Newmarket.

It would, we believe, surprise Mr. HAMILTON greatly to find how slight is the notice of his favorite *Childers* in the old racing calendars. The Duke of Devonshire's *Childers*, without any note of admiration, wins a couple of matches and goes his way. The great public runner of the day was the Duke of Rutland's *Bonny Black*. Like *Childers*, she was foaled in 1815; and why they never met must be left to conjecture. *Childers*, very likely, may have shown his superiority in friendly gallops at Chatsworth or Haddon Hall; and, as we observed before, racing not then being a trade, the Duke of Devonshire may have contented himself with knowing that he possessed the finest horse in the world—a horse whom no one would venture to encounter in a match—then the prevalent form of racing; nor cared to back him about the country for the sake of a few trumpery plates and cups. At that period there were no two thousand guinea stakes, no Derby, no Grand Prix de Paris—nothing, in short, worth winning from the trading point of view. Nobody, therefore, was tempted to discount a fine colt before he arrived at muturity; and a race-horse developed himself as fully as a hunter or a hack before he was called upon to exert his powers. This, however, did not last long. From 1750 to 1800, the three-year-olds were brought forward more and more; and during the last three years of the eighteenth century the races for which they contended became, as they continue to be, the principal prizes of the turf. It does not appear, however, as far as we can judge, that any appreciable mischief was done to the breed of English horses by this first step toward our present system. *John Bull, Wavy Hambletonian, Haphazard*, &c., could apparently run four-mile races, or four-mile heats, if called upon, under heavy weights, *ad libitum;* and it may be worth remarking that the Arabs of Algeria inculcate as a maxim that the high-bred colt is to be pressed severely at three, then rested and well fed till five, if his owner intends him to grow into a first-rate horse. So that, if these innovations had stopped there, no great harm would probably have been done; but the greediness and eagerness for money could not wait, and colts younger still were forced into the service of Mammon. Somewhere about 1810, in the days of *Oiseau* and *Altisidora*, these pernicious two-year-old stakes were getting common. From that time to this, spreading and spreading, they have become the rule instead of the exception, and the result is that whenever two of our best horses carry 10 stone over the Beacon Course for the Whip, it is safe to bet odds that one of them will break down. With respect to the remedies applicable to this state of things, it is difficult to say whether they are easier or more impossible. Do away with all two-year old races, discountenance even three-year-old contests, let the Derby and St. Leger be run for—the first over a three-mile, the latter over a four-mile course—by five-year olds, carrying 9 stone 7, and in twenty or thirty years the old-fashioned stamp of thoroughbred will reappear. All this sounds simple enough, but in reality you might as well attempt to make Spitalfields and Bishopgate-street the fashionable quarters of London instead of Belgravia and Grosvenor-square. From the Turf Mr. HAMILTON will get no help. The one improvement which suggests itself to us as not wholly futile is an alteration in the weights, so as to exclude three-year olds from winning any cup, or all-aged race, except by great and unusual superiority. At present they are so favorably treated, that they win everything as a matter of course; whilst, if they were confined to their own rich prizes, and left something for their elders, it might induce breeders to look forward a little, and spare the yet unfashioned bones and sinews of those four-legged babies who are galloped to death for the Woodcot stakes, the Althorp stakes, and other such early competitions. Admiral ROUS' plan of getting £5,000 to be run for by older horses over a longer course, is also good as far as it goes; and perhaps if Lord DERBY, on behalf of the Jockey Club, will undertake that any colt entered for this plate, whose name is not taken out of HOMER, shall carry five pounds extra, the Chancellor of the Exchequer may smile and listen, otherwise we fear he will not be persuadable. But none of these palliatives are calculated to do good, except in an infinitesimal degree. We own that we should have more hope of an association of noblemen and gentlemen, with the Prince of WALES at their head, separating themselves from the Turf, and endeavoring to reestablish the supremacy of England in the production of horses as an end by itself. If the members of such an association thought proper, they might, now and then, bring down some noble creature, with his neck clothed in thunder, to distance the sinueless shadows who now represent our ancient English race-horse, in a contest for the Whip; but this should be entirely collateral to their main object—the restoration of the breed. This would be an aim, under the present circumstances, well worthy of a Prince's ambition; and we confess, were we in his place, that we should feel that a flower had been plucked from our crown, and that an omen to be deprecated had arisen, when we found that the kingdom destined for us had been forced to yield her old and hard-won preeminence as the kingdom of the horse to her ancient rival, more especially when we recalled to our mind, as the old traditions of Greece informed us, that the horse was created, and then given to man, by Neptune, the ruler of the waves. All this, however, is, we fear, very far off; and as we have let Frenchmen carry off from us horses whom the Editor of *Bell's Life* justly designates, by an impressive though somewhat incongruous metaphor, as the very cream of our English turf, it may be for these remedial measures even now too late. When Mr. HAMILTON, leaving the practical part of his subject, undertakes to teach us the history of the horse, he is not, we think, eminently successful. As to what may have happened before the Deluge, and whether Antediluvian Derbies may not have been contended for in the plains of Shinar, we may leave to his imagination; but, as a fact, we believe the best-informed naturalists agree that the ass was the first of the solid-hoofed animals domesticated by man. And that, unless we are to suppose that there existed at the beginning different tribes of the wild horse, in different parts of the globe, as there exist now different species of the zebra and wild ass, it is to Africa, not Asia, as he says, that we are to look for the original *habitat* of the race. Horses appear to have been first subjugated in Egypt, and the Barb is apparently older than the Arabian. As far as we can judge, the Arab steed had no reputation in the time of HERODOTUS.

The great horse of the world, so far as he knew, was the white courser of Silicia, whose superiority over the finest animals of Thessaly he has recorded in what may be considered the first of turf records: "And far away were the best of the Thessalians left beaten by the Medes." The Bedouins of that day, in the meantime, according to him, were riding upon camels. Now, the most interesting historical problem connected with our English blood-horse is, whether he has inherited any of this Sicilian blood; and why, during the last hundred years, he has ceased to be what he originally was—white? If Mr. HAMILTON will look into the earliest racing calendars, he will find that the whites and grays predominated in the proportion of 6 and 7 to 1, whereas now a gray horse is quite a rarity. This curious fact has not been noticed, that we are aware of, by any naturalist, and, as far as we can recollect, the gray horses who have figured within our own time, as a rule, were remarkable for endurance and what is called bottom. Something, therefore, may have been lost as well as gained by the introduction of the Dorley Arabian, the Godolphin Arabian, and the Byerley Turk, under whose influence the older element has almost disappeared.

Again, Mr. HAMILTON seems to us to be in error, when he says that the English blood-breeds of the present day are more indebted to the Dorley and Godolphin Arabians than to all the foreign horses which have entered this country. We cannot allow the Byerley Turk to be passed over in this manner. In point of fact, the blood of these three animals is so intermingled in the veins of every colt that is foaled, that it is difficult to give the preference to one of them over the other. Still, as the ancestor in the male line of *Herod, Highflier, Sir Peter Tearle, Woodpecker, Buzzard, Phenomenon*, and as the ancestor in the female line of *Wazy-Gohanna, Hambletonian, Orville, Sorcerer* and a host of others, the Byerley Turk seems to us to stand, at least, upon a level with his two competitors, if not *primus inter pares*. For example, *Whalebone*, the most popular *alumn* of the present day, had, at least, as much of the Byerley Turk in him as either of the Arabians. These, however, are unimportant matters. Mr. HAMILTON is so right in the main, and writes with so much earnestness and good sense, that we gladly recommend his book to all who take an interest in his subject, and only regret that in the present state of general indifference to all objects not close at hand, we cannot anticipate any great result from his well-meant endeavors.

### Railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

MALTRATO, Mexico, Friday, June 9, 1865.

I am permanently located on the construction of the Imperial Mexican Railway, with headquarters at Maltrato, 120 miles from Vera Cruz, and 7,600 feet above the sea. This, my home, among the summits of the mountains, is cooled part of the day by the north winds from the snow-capped crest of Mount Orizaba, followed by the soft south breeze that creeps up the mountain slopes from the perfumed valleys, covered with the richest flowers and fruits.

On the route from Vera Cruz to the City of Orizaba, 100 miles, we passed through, in regular succession, the rich tropical products of the valleys, such as cotton, sugar, fruits and flowers, banana and plantain plantations, to the barley, wheat and tall corn of the cool, elevated slopes of the mountains. These varieties of climates and products are certainly a rich inheritance; and when Mexico obtains and retains a substantial government, she has all the elements to become the most productive, prosperous and powerful nation on this continent. I am inclined to believe that, in the great growth and development of this continent following the war, just closed, with the South, she will take this rank.

The mountain scenery, viewed from Paso del Macho, and the summits of Orizaba, is grand, beyond my description. Looking toward the sea, from this elevation, the eyes catches a picture not very unlike CHURCH'S "Heart of the Andes;" the descending summits, with intervening valleys of rich tropical flowers, fruits and groves, fading gradually into one continuous plain that is lost in the dim outlines of the distant Gulf of Mexico.

Orizaba, a city of 25,000 inhabitants, lies in a valley, 3,400 feet above the sea, and is surrounded by lofty mountains, many rising above the clouds; just outside of the city, on the summit of a hill 500 feet high, there is a strong fortification, well mounted with cannon. The position appears at once impregnable; but, during the French invasion, 400 French soldiers charged up the steep ascent, and drove over 1,000 Mexicans out of the fort and down the opposite slope. Numerous crosses, planted around the fort, mark the graves of those that fell for the honor of France. The old barricades and spiked cannon still retain their position in many of the streets. The churches and public buildings are beautiful, rich, and elaborate; and the numerous huge stone viaducts, spanning the ravines, on the "great Mexican highway," attest the great skill of the architect and engineer.

The line of railroad, as now projected, extends from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, 280 miles, of which 60 are already in operation from the coast le Paso del Macho. The first 15 miles was completed since SANTA ANNA'S administration. When he was in power a railroad was projected by him from the coast le Jalapa, an important city, 60 miles northwest from Vera Cruz, but revolution interrupted it.

I am located on one of the mountain divisions, and the following description will show you the obstacles to be overcome in passing from the lower to the upper plaines with the City of Mexico. The Las Cumbres, or summit, is 7,600 feet above the sea, and about 120 miles from Vera Cruz. Before reaching the upper planes the route descends 800 feet and then rises again about the same number of feet. This upper portion of the route, together with the remaining distance to the city of Mexico is of ordinary construction. From the summit (descending to the Gulf) to Maltrato (a horse-back ride of three miles) the route takes a circuitous course, winding around and through Cachillas—up and across Barrrancas, a distance of eight miles, and descent of 1,688 feet, or 211 feet per mile. On the two first miles already located, there are to be three stone viaducts averaging 400 feet in length each, and 100 feet high; also three tunnels about 200 feet each, both viaducts and tunnels to be on a grade of 211 feet per mile, and curvature of 400 feet radius.

This is the extent of our present allotted division, but the line continues with the same grade and numerous curves of 400 feet radius, until it reaches the valley of the Great Mexican Highway, a distance of 18 miles, and total descent of 3,798 feet. From this point it has a gradual inclination until it reaches the Chickewete Mountains, where it takes a shape almost questionable as to its feasibility. As I have but little knowledge of this part, I am unable to give you the details, but learn that a valley is to be crossed by a viaduct 1,000 feet long and 300 feet high; also numerous tunnels, one of which is 1,600 feet long. The cross-sections of the tunnels are 17m. 7s.x15 feet.

### The Story of a California Pioneer.

*From the San Francisco Bulletin.*

JOHN GILROY, after whom the town of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, is named, and who is probably the oldest living foreign settler of California, is just now visiting San Francisco, and has paid his respects to the *Bulletin* office. His story, though not very eventful, is an interesting one. He is a native of Glenurquhart, Invernesshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1794, and is consequently now in the 72d year of his age, yet still hale and hearty, and fond of relating his reminiscences. His real name is JOHN CAMERON. His father wore kilts—which are now seldom seen off the stage, except as a military costume—and he had aunts who spoke only Gaelic. He would hardly recognize the old highland haunts and communities if he were to visit them now. Impatient of parental restraint, he ran away from home in 1805, when he was about 11 years old and went to sea, taking his mother's name, which was GILROY, and which he has retained ever since. After cruising several years before the mast, he found himself at Rio de Janeiro in 1814, where and when he shipped as cooper on board the English ship *Isaac Todd*, bound for Oregon with supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company. This vessel stopped at Monterey, California, after a voyage of seven months. There was much sickness on board, and GILROY was left ashore, being unable to finish the voyage. Monterey, although the capital of California, was then a place of only two or three buildings besides the barracks. The country was still under the jurisdiction of Spain, and GILROY became a Spanish citizen. JOAQUIN ARRIEGA, the governor resided at Monterey. He died a year or so after GILROY'S arrival, and was then succeeded in 1816 by Don PABLO SOLA, who remained here till 1822. The Spanish or Mexican inhabitants of California were very few in numbers, and mostly confined to the southern portions of the State, in the vicinity of the various missions, and their pursuits and customs were unambitious, patriarchal and simple. GILROY, being something of a mechanic, was a considerable acquisition to their society, and continued at Monterey, working at his trade, as he says, "and doing the best he could among the missions." He wanted to leave, for he was alone of his race and tongue, but no other vessel touched at the port for six or seven years, and the padres used their influence to prevent his departure, when at last he had an opportunity. The first vessel he saw after his arrival was a bark from Lima, which took tallow aboard and refused the hides that offered. These two articles were then and for many years afterward the only exports of California.

The years from 1814 to 1821 were quiet enough in California, and there were no opportunities for adventure, except in voluntary explorations or hunting expeditions. GILROY remembers only one noticeable occurrence about these times. He came to San Francisco, or Yerba Buena, as this locality was then called, for the first time in 1821. At the Presidio here there was stationed a company of troops, under command of Capt. LOUIS ARGUELLO. GOV. SOLA having been informed by Indians that an American establishment was being made somewhere about the bay, or in the northern country, ordered ARGUELLO to form an expedition to look into the matter, and sent GILROY to act as interpreter. There was then no house at Yerba Buena. The expedition consisted of seventy-two men, including the Indians who accompanied it, and the journey occupied forty-two days, during which the Sacramento Valley was explored to its head, and GILROY says he went enough north to see the mountains of the Columbia river. No settlements of Americans was found, and no other civilized settlement north of the San Rafael Mission. The Indians were numerous and unfriendly, and several conflicts were had with them, in the course of which the savages lost six killed and the expeditionists none. Arguello's party were armed with old Spanish muskets, and carried on mule-back a wonderful piece of artillery that threw a pound ball. When needed in action it was mounted on a small truck. This formidable weapon was the means of slaying one poor Digger. The Indians, of course, were armed only with bows and arrows. Hundreds of them were easily kept at a safe distance with fire-arms. Game of all sorts abound in the northern part of the State—including elk, antelope, deer, geese, ducks, etc., and the land lay quietly in its virgin beauty, like the enchanted princess in the tale, waiting only the ardent kiss of enterprise to wake it into life.

GILROY was the first Alcalde of Monterey under the Republic, and was continued in this position by Commodore STOCKTON after the American occupation. As he was the only Magistrate in that district, his decisions were final, and were probably often quite original in character, conforming more to the simple principles of abstract justice than to legal forms and precedents. He made a visit to Yerba Buena at long intervals, and in 1838 saw on what we now call the Plaza, the first house ever built here. This was the adobe structure erected by Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, an Englishman, who had a farm at Saucelito, and stored his wheat here to trade with the Russian settlements up the coast, whose vessels occasionally entered the lonely bay, that was then unconsciously awaiting such a busy and important future.

At the ending of seven years after reaching California, GILROY married a daughter of IGNACIO ORTEGA, who bore him 17 children, of whom seven sons and one daughter are yet living. ORTEGA owned a ranch which embraced the present site of the town of Gilroy. Our pioneer made his home there, and his name was given to the settlement by the first Americans, or "Bostons," as they were called, who visited that part of the country. GILROY'S children, besides about 20 grandchildren, still reside in that vicinity. The old man had little learning, and knew nothing of what was going on in the great world outside of his patriarchal valley, but he was friendly to the Americans when they came, and cheerfully furnished supplies to some of FREMONT'S men. He never mixed in the revolutionary struggles that preceded the conquest, as he says he was "always a peace man and didn't like no noise." He took his first ride on a railroad in this city only a day or two ago, and was amazed at the deportment of the locomotive, or "bull-dog," as he terms it. Like nearly all the early pioneers, he is poor in his old age. Though he once owned land, and was among the first to rush to the mines when they were discovered in 1848, he could not retain what property he acquired, and is now appealing to the pioneers and other residents of San Francisco to help him along; and they will, doubtless, do it.

### Gen. McDowell on Military Suffrage.

The following from headquarters refutes the slander which has been promulgated by unprincipled parties to the effect that Gen. MCDOWELL had prevented the soldiers from exercising the right of suffrage at the late municipal election:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.—It being represented that misapprehension has arisen lately with respect to the exercise of the right of suffrage by soldiers, the occasion is taken to say, that whilst the first duty of the military is to the military service, for which they have for the time relinquished certain of their rights as citizens, it is, and always has been, the wish and the intention of the Major-General commanding the department that whenever and wherever a soldier (not in confinement or on duty that of necessity prevents) is stationed where he has the right to vote, that he should have the opportunity to do so.

It has been in no way either the duty or, in the slightest degree, the desire of the General Commanding to influence in any way (by the exercise of his authority) the vote or opinion of any man in the army, or to place any impediment in the way of his lawfully expressing either. Any order of any commander to the contrary has been without his knowledge or sanction.

It is also to be noticed that the recent act of Congress (see War Department General Orders No. 29) imposes heavy punishments on persons in the military service who shall interfere at the polls, or shall prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage at any general or special election.

All officers and soldiers are cautioned to abstain from any and every act which can be construed into such an interference, and are enjoined to show that, beyond the simple act of voting—if they have the legal right to vote—they have no lot or part in the ordering, management or control of the election at which they may be present.

By command of Major-Gen. MCDOWELL.
R. C. DRUM, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

### The Ballot in Virginia.

WHO HAVE AND WHO HAVE NOT THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

The Attorney-General of Virginia has written the following letter in reply to inquiries made of him by LITTLETON TAZEWELL, JOHN H. GILMER and others:

RICHMOND, Va., July 6, 1865.

*Messrs. Littleton Tazewell, John H. Gilmer, Alexander H. Sands and R. R. Howison:*

GENTLEMEN: Your note, requesting my opinion as to the qualification of voters, has been received.

In the constitution, article 3, section 1, under the head of "Qualification of Voters," it is prescribed "that no person shall vote or hold office under this constitution who has held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or under any rebellious State Government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress, or a member of any State Legislature in rebellion against the authority of the United States, excepting therefrom county offices."

It is also provided in the same article: "But the Legislature shall have power to pass an act or acts prescribing means by which persons who may have been disfranchised by this provision shall, or may, be restored to the rights of voters when, in their opinion, it will be safe to do so."

The statute to which you refer enacted "that every person possessing in other respects the qualification under the constitution and laws of the State who has taken, or hereafter may take, the oath prescribed by the amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 29th May, 1865," which oath is in the following words: "I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves," and an oath to uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, which oath is in the following words: "I do solemnly swear that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th of June, 1861," shall be entitled and qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people, subject always to the laws in regard to voters and voting not inconsistent with this act: "*Provided, however*, That the persons excluded by the terms of the said proclamation from the benefits thereof, excepting those embraced in the thirteenth class of such excluded persons, shall not be entitled or qualified to vote as aforesaid unless pardoned by the President, as provided for by said proclamation."

It is quite evident from these provisions—there being no others bearing on the subject—that there are two classes of voters, and their votes should be received by the commissioners:

1. All persons in other respects qualified, (*i. e.*,) white citizens over the age of twenty-one, and resident in the county or town in which they offer to vote six months preceding the election, unless they have held offices, civil or diplomatic, under the so-called Confederate Government, or otherwise embraced in the first twelve exceptions and the fourteenth exception to President JOHNSON'S amnesty proclamation.

2. Persons who have held civil office under the so-called Confederate Government, or who are otherwise embraced in the same exceptions to President JOHNSON'S amnesty proclamation, may, nevertheless, vote if they have been specially pardoned by the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS R. BOWDEN,
Attorney-General of Virginia.

### The Cotton in Georgia.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M.,
MACON, Ga., June 24, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—1. Commanders of districts and posts within the limits of this command, will immediately take measures to have every warehouse, storeroom and depository of cotton, and all books, papers and receipts pertaining thereto carefully examined, for the purpose of securing for the United States the cotton and stores which originally belonged to the so-called "Southern Confederacy." On the discovery of any erasure, alterations and false entries in the books, or of any cotton concealed to defraud the United States, the whole amount in store will be seized, and after an investigation will be held subject to orders from these headquarters.

2. All authority and orders from these headquarters designating Col. IRA R. FOSTER and Mr. J. H. R. WASHINGTON, as agents for the collection of Confederate and State stores in Georgia, for the benefit of the poor are hereby revoked. Col. FOSTER and his agents will immediately turn over to Capt. R. CARTER, A. Q. M., Cavalry Corps Military Division of the Mississippi, such property and stores as may have been gathered, and such papers and information pertaining thereto, as they may have in their possession. Col. FOSTER will also make a detailed report of his operations under the orders alluded to herein.

In relieving Col. FOSTER and Mr. WASHINGTON, the Brevet Major-General Commanding desires to express his thanks for the efficiency and ability with which they have discharged the unpleasant duties they were good enough to voluntarily assume.

2. The Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps M. D. M., is charged with the collection and disposition of these stores, and is authorized to employ such agents as may be actually necessary to assist in the execution of this order.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. WILSON.
E. P. INHOFF, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS M. D. M.,
MACON, Ga., June 20, 1865.

ORDERS.—The following copy of a telegram received from Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, commanding Department of the Cumberland, through Brig.-Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, Chief of Staff, is published for the information of all concerned:

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 10, 1865.

*To Maj.-Gen. Wilson:*

The Major-General Commanding directs me to inform you that all military restrictions upon trade and transportation of cotton are removed.

(Signed,) W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

This removes all restrictions upon trade and transportation, except those imposed by the Treasury Department. But all persons are warned against removing any cotton which was the property of the late so-called Southern Confederacy, except under orders from these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WILSON.
E. P. INHOFF, Captain and A. A. A. Gen.

### James Buchanan's Literary Venture.

HIS FORTHCOMING BOOK.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The long-promised volume of the Old Public Functionary is now in the hands of the printers, and will be published in fine style by the APPLETONS, the celebrated New-York publishers. It will be a full history of the last administration, from J. B.'s own notes, written by himself, in the months of classic quiet at Wheatland, while his theory that the government could not protect itself from annihilation was being tried at the cost of precious blood and life on the field of battle. It will be a work of some 500 pages duodecimo. The respectable ex-President kept a diary of all the events of his rule. He is an old hand at this bellows; besides, he has rare industry and powers of labor; in that he has few equals. His genius is dull, but his endurance is wonderful. He regularly collects, digests, files away, and revises all his correspondence and memoranda. And as he was fully aware that he left office not over-blessed with friends, and a good deal complained of, he has used his materials for vindication with his best ability. I am told he is very anxious for his book to appear, thinks the printers slow, and expects that it will be a very conclusive affair in all respects. It has been to him a work of love. Indeed, he gave to it all his time and thought, of which, in his solitude, he has had overmuch. When the book is out he will engage himself by reading the reviews and critiques—a pleasant pastime, truly, to the O. P. F. Anyhow, this shows that he is in fine health and robust equanimity, for he will have to be a most correct annalist to escape a steady and searching analysis. But, as he says he wants occupation, this is a capital way to secure it. J. B. must now be nearly eighty. He had a hope of being the last President of the United States. He has not been gratified, and he will live long enough to find himself mistaken in many other things. He will not go to Bedford this Summer, having this book on his hands.

A POLITICAL HOAX.—The pretended report of an interview between Senator SUMNER and President JOHNSON, first put in circulation by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and afterward copied by the New-York *Herald*, the Springfield *Republican* and other papers, is obviously on its face an invention; whether to make mischief, or for the sake of amusement, it is difficult to say. The interview is reported to have taken place at the White House, and with reference to the proclamation for the reorganization of North Carolina. Now it is well known in Boston that Senator SUMNER has not been in Washington since President JOHNSON has been in the White House, or since the promulgation of the North Carolina proclamation. The whole story is, therefore, an impossibility. On inquiry, we learn that nothing has ever occurred at any previous time to furnish the least pretext for this story. Down to his leaving Washington in the month of May, Senator SUMNER had occasion to see the President frequently, and spoke with him on public questions, including, of course, the great question of reorganization, and of the colored suffrage. The conversation on both sides was always of the most friendly character.—*Boston Transcript.*

### Ex-Secretary Cameron

WHY HE RESIGNED FROM THE CABINET.

The resignation of Secretary CAMERON soon after the war began, gave rise at that time to surmises injurious to the character of that gentleman. A writer to the Chicago *Republican* offers a new explanation of that affair, received from Mr. CAMERON himself, at an interview soon after it occurred. He says:

M

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
*We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.*
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.



**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


**Lincoln Monument.**

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. PITMAN, one of the official reporters, furnishes the Cincinnati *Commercial* the following statistics of the recent assassination trial at Washington: Number of witnesses subpœnaed for the prosecution, 251; number of witnesses actually examined, 201; number of witnesses subpœnaed for the defence, 236; number of witnesses actually examined, 163; total number of witnesses examined, 371; total number examined, including recalls, 423; total number of witnesses subpœnaed, 491; number of pages of testimony, (legal cap,) 4,300; total number of pages, including arguments of counsel and reply of Judge-Advocate, 5,010, making a pile of manuscript twenty-eight inches high. The vast amount of depositions, &c., taken by three Judge-Advocates, Col. BURNETT, Col. FOSTER and Col. ALCOTT, and reports presented at the War Department prior to the opening of the case, employed five short-hand writers a fortnight, and took two experienced clerks six weeks merely to brief and file away.

The trial of MARY HARRIS, for the killing of A. J. BURROUGHS, a clerk in the Treasury Department, is drawing to a close. Yesterday five physicians were respectively on the stand to give their opinions in hypothetical cases, in order to prove the insanity of the accused. All the doctors, however, did not agree, one of them saying that, as physician at the jail, he saw the prisoner generally every day. He had never observed any indications of insanity in her, but his attention had never been called to her mind. The general impression among those who have been attending the trial is that the accused will be acquitted, some predicting that the jury will not even leave the box to render this verdict.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* announces an important discovery of iron ore, which will prove of great value to that city. The ores are found in Petersborough County, C. W., and will yield 60 or 70 per cent. of pure iron. They are found in elevations and ranges of hills in such quantities that they can be quarried for ages without mining, at a lower price than similar quality of ore can be obtained elsewhere. The deposits are probably a continuation of the iron range of Lake Superior, and the belt extends in the northern portion of this State. Petersborough County, where it is proposed to procure them, is about 214 miles from Buffalo.

The Court of Appeals, of Maryland, on Thursday, Chief-Justice BOWIE delivering the opinion, dismissed the petition of SAMUEL S. COSTON, of Somerset County, to have reversed the judgment of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, in the *habeas corpus* case, wherein Judge BOND ordered the discharge of certain negro children who had been indentured to said COSTON by the Orphans' Court of Somerset County for a certain term of years. Judge BOND is thus sustained in his decision, that the present constitution of the State does not permit former slaveowners to retain under the guise of apprenticeship the odious features of the discarded system of slavery.

The new steamer *Newport*, of the Boston, Newport and New-York line, made the passage from Newport to New-York, on Tuesday night, in eight hours and twenty-five minutes, arriving in New-York at 4:40 o'clock Wednesday morning. When the *Newport* passed New-London the *City of New-York*, of the Norwich line, hitherto acknowledged to be the fastest boat on the Sound, was ten minutes ahead of her. When the *Newport* reached New-York the *City of New-York* was twenty minutes astern, being beaten through the Sound just half an hour.

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON stated to a meeting of teachers of freedmen, which was held in Boston on Thursday, that some of the merchants of that city were taking measures to bring a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, in order to get a decision of the question whether the clause of the constitution authorizing the State to fix the qualifications of voters gave power to make color a qualification. It was a question with many whether it was constitutional to prescribe a qualification which every citizen could not acquire.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where a person keeps a horse, the use of which is necessary to the prosecution of his business, the expense of keeping the horse, including feed, &c., may be deducted from his income. When the horse is used partly for a business producing income and partly for pleasure, so much of the expense for keeping him as is clearly referable to productive labor may be deducted.

With reference to EMERSON ETHERIDGE the Louisville *Journal* states that he was arrested in Gibson County, Tenn., several days ago, by Lieut.-Col. DEBOZEY, and taken to Columbus, Ky., where Lieut.-Col. DEBOZEY is in command. Mr. ETHERIDGE had been delivering speeches to the people of an exceedingly exasperating character, denouncing the President personally, and abusing the government generally.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Empire* says that the prospect for large and abundant crops was never better in the Miami Valley. The late rains are bringing forward the corn, oats, potatoes, and vegetables with a rush. They are already considered out of danger from drouth, and the promise is that the yield will be enormous, and the quality the very best.

There are but four revolutionary pensioners living: LEMUEL COOK, born in Connecticut, Sept. 10, 1759; SAMUEL DOWNING, born in New-York, Nov. 21, 1761; JAMES BARHAM, birthplace unknown, May, 1764; WILLIAM HUTCHINGS, born in Maine, 1764. ABRAHAM DAY, a revolutionary pensioner, one hundred and ten years old, died at Cornish, Maine, June 14.

Attempts have been made to increase the commutation rates on railroads in various parts of the country. The Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill to compel railroad companies to keep down their commutation rates to the same scale with respect to way fares as existed prior to the 1st of July.

The Fourth Vermont Regiment left for Burlington yesterday morning. The First New-Hampshire Cavalry and Seventh Rhode Island Regiment arrived yesterday afternoon and last night, departing almost immediately for their several destinations. The One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York is also in town.

Major-Gen. HOOKER has promulgated his first official order in this city, in which he announces that he has assumed command of the Department of the East, relieving Major-Gen. DIX. The order specifies the territory included in the department and designates the members of the Departmental Staff.

Lieut.-Commander F. R. LEWIS, United States Navy, has been temporarily assigned to command of the Naval Academy. On the reestablishment of the Academy in October next, Admiral PORTER will take charge as Superintendent of the institution.

On Tuesday last Gen. FORREST, of Fort Pillow notoriety, had both of his shoulder-bones broken by an accident on the railroad near Senatobia, Miss. The car in which FORREST was seated was thrown down an embankment for a considerable distance.

There are now at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, only 118 prisoners, all above the rank of Major; and as all of these have made application to be released, it is expected that they will soon be discharged. It is presumed that the post will soon be abandoned.

The Superintendent of Freedmen at Shreveport, La., has given notice to the planters that they will not be allowed to drive their aged, helpless and infirm slaves from their plantations, as is being practised by those who desire to get rid of them.

The Democrats in the State of Maine are called to meet, by delegates, in convention in the City Hall, Portland, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August next, to nominate a candidate for Governor, elect a State Committee, &c.

There was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company held in Washington on Thursday. The revision of the rates of toll was the subject under consideration. No definite action was taken.

The Leesburgh *Mirror*, of Wednesday, says that Col. JOHN S. MOSBY was in Leesburgh last week. He intends settling in Warrenton, and will practice law in the courts of Fauquier and the adjoining counties.

Fifteen notorious cattle and horse thieves, belonging to a gang which had worn out the patience of the people of Washington Territory, were recently hung by lynch law near Walla Walla.

The Columbus *Statesman* contains the official call for the State Convention of the Democracy of Ohio, to be held at the capital on Thursday, Aug. 24, to nominate a State ticket.

It is said that Gen. STERLING PRICE is going to Mexico to engage in mining operations.

### LOCAL NEWS.

A boiler exploded in Messrs. NOLEN & STEERS' steam saw-mill, Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and PATRICK COLLINS, fireman, was killed. The building wherein the boiler stood was demolished, the machinery of the saw-mill was shattered, and EDWIN FAY, JOSEPH PARKER, OWEN KELLY, JACOB B. LUKE, and PATRICK BARRY were severely cut, bruised, and scalded.

Produce and merchandise were pretty freely sought after on Saturday, at, however, irregular prices. Moderate freight engagements were reported, at steady rates.

**The Ruin Wrought at Chicago.**

There has seldom, if ever, been so ruinous a defeat of any political organization, in the history of constitutional government, as the rout of the Unconditional Peace Party in 1864. The whole concern was overthrown—horse, foot and artillery. The Chicago cabal was utterly demolished; and the *disjecta membra* of their retinue are to-day "lying round loose," no one having the courage or the inclination to gather them together.

The entire organization of the so-called Democratic party was shattered in the November conflict. Other Presidential elections have been as hot and as well contested—other victories as decisive. But there has never been a case in which the "Unterrified" lay stunned and breathless for a year, without any vigorous attempt by the party leaders to rally them. The entire machinery of the party has "gone up." Mr. BELMONT, who once, as the record indicates, had some indistinct notion of calling his convention together again, might as well, ever since last October, have summoned the hosts of Pharaoh out of the Red Sea. The very name popularly given to his party has become a stench, its watchword mockeries, and its platform was its own death-warrant, signed by the political hacks who took its life.

The consequence is that the administration goes on in its task with a support from the people unparalleled in the memory of the living generation. There is no organized opposition worthy of the name. Differences of opinion upon this or that act, no doubt there are. Strong dissent is expressed, now and again, from intelligent men, upon special conclusions or acts of the government. Opposition to the Executive policy in this or that particular, is frequent. This is as it should be. With our form of government, and especially at such a crisis as the present, everything is to be gained, nothing to be perilled, by the discussions of the intelligent, candid and patriotic. Now and again, some peripatetic negrophilist threatens the organizati on of a new party, and the speedy overthrow of the administration, unless his views are at once adopted and incorporated in an Executive proclamation. Extraordinary leagues are announced by the quidnuncs now and again, and ghosts of "murdered coalitions" walk the streets of New-York and Washington at intervals. But, in spite of all, the government remains perfectly undisturbed.

Since misery makes strange bedfellows, it is not impossible that the more wretched portion of the factionists and political soothsayers may make a desperate struggle or two to create disaffection among the supporters of the administration, and may join all the nondescript elements of defunct political societies and organizations together for that purpose. From the congeries of used-up platforms they could build one large enough to hold all who would care to stand thereon. Hitherto, however, in spite of assertions to the contrary, no well-defined, organized and vigorous party has lifted itself up since the rough jostle of November's tournament.

**The Apotheosis of Jefferson Davis.**

Circumstantial details of the comical scene at Irwinsville, Georgia, on the capture of his late Excellency, J. DAVIS, have been reported in England, and John Bull's comment thereon is that he does not see where the laugh comes in. America, at the North, is flooded with caricatures of the unhappy fugitive. Cork minstrels have vied with the more legitimate branch of the histrionic profession in reproducing the farce enacted at Irwinsville before the foot-lights, with such interpolations as a playful fancy suggests. Newsboys have hawked metrical versions of the same ludicrous event about the streets, in their penny-apiece ballads, Press and platform have found matter for many a jest therein; and private wit, satire or hearty good-humor, all over the country, are still busy with the fruitful story. This lighter commentary, however, has not prevented grave accounts, elaborate descriptions, hot discussions, and many official reports and documents from giving importance to the capture. America, at the South, meantime, has been hanging her head over the chief of the chivalry, and feeling very much vexed, if not at the conduct, at least at the unhappy plight into which JEFF's sardonic demon of misfortune has got him. The dignified Ex-President has had all the starch of possible heroism and martyrdom cruelly washed out of him. Instead of his career going out with a glorious closing brilliancy, as when a celestial body disappears, it promises very positively to smoulder away with an unpleasant odor, like a smoking candlewick, when the flame is quenched.

For all this, John Bull sees nothing, hears nothing, of the havoc lately made with his protégé's reputation. His newspapers take care to "gently scan the brother man" who was captured in his flight; the jokes and gibes of a continent are quietly ignored, and even the official reports of DAVIS' capture kept as much as possible in the background. He yields no subject for surprise or mirth. We had imagined *Punch*, with a capital cartoon, presenting J. D. going to the spring with shawl, tin pail and all, while a trenchant inscription would put the whole point in an epigram. We had looked for a growl of thunder from the London *Times*, and lambent lightning of satire from the *Saturday Review*. But most of the British journals are content with the dryest and quietest display of facts, and do not rudely pry into particulars. Suppose the real President to have been caught in that predicament, instead of the sham one, would British ridicule have ever had its fill from pen or pencil?

So far from being amused at Mr. DAVIS' capture, John Bull's sentiment takes the lachrymose rather than ridiculing turn, and expends itself in profuse sympathy for the tortures which the "unhappy but glorious martyr" is supposed to be undergoing at Fortress Monroe. The *Saturday Review* speaks of "the infamous cruelty of the jailers who put Mr. DAVIS in irons." The London *Herald* declares that "the politicians of the North chained the fallen statesman in manacles as a felon," which act "will be an everlasting disgrace to the insignificant person who is believed to have authorized the outrage"—meaning Secretary STANTON.

Were these distresses of the captured Ex-President real, and not greatly magnified by the anxieties of tender spirits, like the writers just quoted, it might check the superabundance of indignant grief to point to the torture even unto death of thousands, endured by our brave and loyal soldiers, under the reign of this same confined culprit. Fortunately, however, we are not compelled to make this retort, as indeed we are not inclined to. As a matter of fact, this foreign sympathy for the personal treatment of the leading rebel is all misplaced. The evils arising from the imperfection of Mr. DAVIS' digestive organs could be accounted for by ordinary persons on natural causes, without imputing malice and magic to his guard. His food was promptly changed to mitigate his condition—and that is considerably more than they did by our brave sick soldiers with their coarse bran bread at Andersonville. In kindness to DAVIS, the heavy door of his casemate was changed for a grate, to admit more air.

But, in truth, those persons in foreign countries who are determined to make a hero of DAVIS will do so, in spite of reason or testimony. That such an apotheosis is to be looked for is very evident. The London *Herald* says:

"Successful or fallen, tried or untried, condemned or uncondemned, *Jefferson Davis is to us the greatest man in America.* The colossal figure of the statesman who commanded and carried out this grand war of independence, *will tower in history, will be celebrated in song, will be cherished by remotest posterity, when the very names of the men who opposed him are lost and forgotten.*"

Such is the language employed toward the ambitious arch-leader of the late bloody, desolating insurrection. Such is the laudation of the chief of the fatal experiment, even now execrated almost as bitterly by its dupes at the South as by the loyal hearts of the North. He committed treason; he ruled the disloyal States with a despot's rod of iron; he connived at the outrageous exploits which took their origin from Canada, and bore fruit in St. Albans raids and New-York hotel burnings; he ruled in a city containing the Libby Prison, and with Belle Isle under his eyes, in a bend of the James, where our prisoners of war lay packed together, unsheltered and half starving. It was by such a career that he fitted himself for a place among saints in the English calendar.

**United States Securities Abroad.**

A story comes to us from Frankfort, to the purport that the King of Hanover, some time since, ventured no less a sum than half a million dollars of his private wealth in United States 5-20s, by order to his Frankfort bankers, the Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS, to buy $500,000 of these bonds at the going rates. They were surprised by such an order, and, it is said, advised His Hanoverian Majesty, by letter, to review his order, which he promptly did by directing its immediate execution, and informing them that he would hold his bankers responsible for any advance of price that might have occurred in the meanwhile.

A story is also told, since the conclusion of our war, of the house of ERLANGER, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, to the effect that the senior of the house, the father of young ERLANGER, of Paris, who put the bogus Confederate Cotton Loan on the English public, says he never saw or negotiated a single pound sterling of that most notable fraud. It was a private affair of his boy in Paris, and of his boy's father-in-law, JOHN SLIDELL, aided in London by JOHN HENRY SHROEDER and the London *Times*, and in Liverpool, of course, by SPENCE and his confederates.

The Frankfort House of Exchange claim to have been large and constant buyers, through their correspondents here, of United States 5-20s, but whether to fill *short* contracts or to resell in Frankfort at a profit, (or partly both,) is not stated. We have no doubt, however, that at present the credit of the United States stands high in the respect of Mr. ERLANGER, Sr., as it probably does by this time in the respect of the more distinguished concern of ROTHSCHILD of the same city, who ought to be pardoned for their mistakes of last year on American credit, because of the supposed tenor of the constant advices and *opinions* of their New-York representative.

CENTRAL PARK AND THE MEANS OF GETTING THERE.—It is everywhere accepted as a fact that the Central Park is an institution indispensable to the city. All classes of our population find within its limits healthful, elevating, humanizing enjoyment. It is the pride of the rich and the delight of the poor. Its music on Saturday afternoon is the event of the week to countless thousands who are released by the early closing of stores and factories for a few hours' recreation from toil and drudgery. In behalf of this large class we again implore the managers of the city railroads for proper accommodation. It is not far wrong to state that each company transports on Saturday afternoons to and from the Park at least six thousand extra passengers, thus adding the handsome sum of $360 to its ordinary receipts. For this liberal patronage there is no compensating return. The management of the railroads is apparently actuated by a sordid and niggardly spirit. The money is received, and the railroad people don't care a rap how many women and children are crushed and how much clothing dystroyed in their closely-packed, badly-ventilated cars. It is simply heartless on their part to compel visitors returning from the Park, fatigued by their afternoon's exercise, to stand upon the platforms of the vehicles and cling precariously to the abominable straps which dangle inside, all through the tiresome down-town journey. Will these rich monopolies ever show a disposition to do the fair thing?

**Gov. Brown, of Georgia, Exit.**

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has been universally regarded as one of the most impracticable and obstinate of State Rights men, but the address which he has just issued to the people, who have so long recognized him as their Chief Magistrate, shows pretty conclusively that his recent compulsory trip to the North has made him somewhat more tractable. He very frankly tells those whom he addresses that the people of the North do not raise any question about the policy of abolishing slavery—that they regard it already as a thing of the past. He advises the Georgians to acquiesce in this decision, and adds that, as he does not mean to give any counsel which he is not willing to follow himself, he shall hereafter treat his own slaves as free, and give them part of the crop, with such other wages as may be agreed upon. This is sensible in Gov. BROWN, and he should receive full credit for his candor. There is one inconsistency, however, which his address reveals. While he advises the citizens of the State to take the amnesty oath, he states that he has not yet subscribed to it himself. As the doughty Governor has set so good an example with regard to his slaves, he certainly cannot refuse to furnish the people with another excellent precedent by taking the oath.

ATONING FOR TREASON IN A NEW WAY.—Some of our cotemporaries, mindful of the fact that in syntax two negatives produce an affirmative, think that by analogy two wrongs ought to make a right in morals. Because such men as FORREST, KIRBY SMITH, &c., broke their oaths as Confederate soldiers, the latter crime is supposed to condone their previous treason to the United States as citizens. According to this, we suppose that proving—than which nothing is easier—that these worthies have also been guilty of the most atrocious outrages upon the laws of civilized warfare, by starving or hanging surrendered prisoners, will elevate them to the rank of martyrs. Another set of offences will get them as far as the grade of patriots and so on, to the end of their apotheosis.

It is strange what benefits, in this way, may be derived from a little obliquity of moral vision. Instead of "showing virtue its own image," it can be skillfully mingled with the reflection cast by vice, its opposite; as in the illusion of the thaumatrope, counterpart figures are made to blend in one. The dim vista which such newspapers as the New-York *News* indulges contains patriots and traitors all sitting down together in harmony, under the rule of that President who has said "treason is crime," and must be punished.

SEVERE BUT POLITIC.—Judge RUSSEL, yesterday, sentenced two young scoundrels who had been convicted in the Court of Sessions of robbery in the first degree, under very aggravated circumstances, each to *twenty years'* incarceration at Sing Sing Prison. For this action His Honor deserves the thanks of the community. The offence of highway robbery has been remarkably prevalent of late—almost as frequent as it was about ten years since. At that time Judge RUSSEL was on the bench, and in spite of the clamor in certain influential political quarters, ostensibly on humane grounds, against the severity of his dealings with "garrotters," he persisted in imposing long sentences upon them—in one case sending a convict to the State Prison for *forty years*. The wisdom of this course was soon apparent. The crime of highway robbery suddenly ceased, and the salutary lesson then enforced required the lapse of a decade to efface it from the remembrance of rogues of the foot-pad class. Now, therefore, that the offence has been revived, it seems eminently proper to try the same measures in checking it which formerly were so effective.

REFRACTORY FIRE COMPANIES AND INCENDIARISM.—We are sorry to observe that Steam Fire Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 33 are reported as failing to attend the incendiary fire in Fifty-third-street on Friday. None will, it is hoped, more regret this conduct than the companies themselves, when they think seriously over the matter. Whatever their opinion of the recent change in the department, they have a duty to the public to perform, the neglect of which is fraught with the gravest consequences. The fact that the fire is reported as incendiary involves the character of these companies in a manner which they cannot fail to perceive. In refusing to combat the wicked designs of incendiaries, they, in effect, give them the most efficient aid in their power. Of course, the new department will be at work in due course; and those members of the old one, who oppose it by endangering the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, will, if not wise in time, make a record which themselves will not care to remember or to see remembered.

A MATTER OF TASTE.—One of the city dailies, and the one which affects the highest standard of abstract morality, mercy and justice, was never able to give a more commendable heading to the trial of the persons charged (and convicted) of compassing the assassination of the President, than "The Conspiracy." But its tender conscience is not so sensitive in the case of Miss HARRIS. In this trial it says, in large type, "Trial of the *Woman* HARRIS; Testimony of the Brother of the *Murdered* Man and of the Lady with whom the *Murderess* Boarded." It may be all right according to our neighbor's view of abstract justice; but is it quite fair to denounce a prisoner (and one who seems to have but few friends) as a *murderess* before the conclusion of the trial? Should the verdict be the other way, what will the *woman* HARRIS then be?

THE BUTCHER IS SO SORRY.—Many people are apt to pay the butcher what he asks, from a kind of mistaken sympathy for that person. That is to say, because the butcher bewails his fate in being forced to charge so much. But whether he be sincere is a question. At all events the public have him alone to deal with, and it is he only through whom they can act. While therefore the provision merchant may profitably undertake the importation of South American jerked beef, the public will properly do its part by staying away from the butcher altogether.

THE RIGHT PLACE FOR A MONUMENT.—It is announced that a large force has been sent from Washington to Andersonville, Ga., with instructions to properly inter the remains of our noble soldiers who died while confined in the prison-house at that place. The party takes with it 15,000 headboards to mark the resting-places of those brave men; and this fact will, doubtless, suggest the thought to every mind, that a movement should at once be inaugurated to erect a monument which shall hand down to future generations the memory of that noble army of martyrs which passed through such privations and suffering to seal with life itself their devotion to the sacred cause of liberty. Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburgh are to be thus marked. Why should Andersonville be forgotten?

**EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.**

**London—Railroads—Bridges—Parks—Express—Hotels—Police of Streets—Sanitary Inspection.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LONDON, June 23, 1865.

One of the most practical improvements in London, during the last ten years, is the construction of the numerous railway bridges over the Thames, thus bringing the railways into the heart of London. The different termini are connected by the Metropolitan or Underground Railroad, so that a traveler can pass through the city at full speed of steam. There is no such stupid process as in getting from Fifty-first-street to Wall-street in New-York, by rail, at five or six miles an hour. The roads usually run over the tops of the houses, and their connecting links go under the cellars.

The new bridges are superb ornaments to the river; and when the new "Embankment" is finished, the banks of the Thames will begin to rival those of the Seine, and the Strand be relieved by a new and stately avenue, right on the river.

London is behind us in one great matter of organization—the horse-railways or "tramways." The cab public are opposed to them naturally, and the great omnibus public have not voice enough to secure their erection.

It is extraordinary, too, how awkward and bungling the baggage-system on the English railroads is, and far behind our own. The arrangement, however, for delivering small parcels at a low charge (8 or 10 cents) is a great convenience, and ought to be introduced into the American cities; as well as the parcel-office at the railroad stations, where a lady can send her little packages, if she is shopping, and have them kept for a slight expense, (2 or 4 cents.)

London is passing through one great change—the substitution of the grand American hotels for the small, and the establishment of the *table d'hote* in place of the private dinners. The new Langham Hotel will hold 700 guests, and the Charing-Cross about 500, accommodated at cheap rates, say, taking all expenses, about $3 a day. They are so popular that numbers of travelers are sent away daily from them, who cannot be lodged. They are a necessity for the great middle class or traveling public, but I cannot say that I think them an especial improvement on the old system.

I shall have more to say of the sanitary condition of London, but I would merely note here that, in the cleaning of side-streets and lanes, though much inferior to Paris, this city is far superior to New-York. The dirt is really removed here from the streets with some regularity, and the contractors' carts are by no means of that microscopical character peculiar to our worthy city. The paving, however, seems almost as irregular as in the various parts of New-York; while we have the immense advantages of plentiful supplies of the best water, and free currents of air from the two water sides. One thing I can pretty confidently affirm, after some weeks' daily rounds in the worst parts of London, at all hours of the twenty-four, that is, that our New-York Police is more attentive, active and efficient than that of London. One reason may be, that we allow the guardians of the law more liberty in checking the first mutterings of a row than the English theory does. "The liberty of the subject," even when it is a liberty which is about to be resolved into the license of smashing his neighbor's face, is respected to the last degree. Our police do things continually which the English police would not venture to do. A Democracy, as every one knows, is more absolute with its own laws than a system under which certain classes have no share in the government.

I believe New-York, the last three or four years, has been the best policed city in the civilized world. Certain it is that I have seem more fights and more rows in London the last four weeks than I have in as many years in New-York. With respect to the police of property, of course a stranger cannot be so good a judge. No doubt the London detectives are perfect in their profession. The best police arrangement of England is something which we have yet to imitate—*the sanitary inspection of the lodging-houses.*

I recently spent a night in going over the thieves' lodging-houses, and other low lodging-houses, in company with several inspectors. I shall speak of this more particularly hereafter. But certainly American organization of cities has nothing so efficient and admirable to present as this constant inspection carried on in London under the administration of Sir RICHARD MAYNE. It must be worth thousands of lives to the city. The great difficulty in administration with London is somewhat like ours in New-York—the incessant contest between different jurisdictions—parishes against central boards, and the government of one portion of London against another, or the struggle of the central with all. There are, for instance, *over twenty different* boards for the sewers of the great city. Then to add to the difficulty of collecting statistics, the districts for registration do not correspond to those of administration.

Still order is coming every day out of chaos. Vigorous and clear minds are gradually framing measures and laws and educing scientific conclusions from all this medley, such as will be of vast importance to the sanitary welfare of England and the world. A remarkable social change is in progress in England, which I fear will tend to swell the population of their crowded cities, and which, at all events, will alter the production of the island. The immense wealth which is being accumulated in the hands of the middle class, especially among the manufacturers, is being transferred to land. That is, those men who have acquired such vast fortunes in cotton and iron, or in commerce, are buying up large estates from the gentry, who have been obliged to mortgage to meet the increased scale of modern English expenditure. They seek to hold very extensive properties, and are constantly turning the small estates into large, and thus driving out the small freeholders. They are content with small profits, (2 or 3 per cent. security,) and the social position which land gives them. Many are intermarrying with the aristocracy. I heard of one cotton-spinner (I think) in Warwickshire, each of whose three daughters had married one each. These new landholders give themselves a great deal to the raising of "stock," and the old free-holders either become tenants or are driven into the cities. England is fast becoming a great cattle-breeding country. Land tilling does not pay as it has done, and she will depend for her wheat and corn on America and the region around the Black Sea. The extent to which she will consume our cereals cannot yet be estimated. As the standard of living rises, she will want more and more, and the degree to which she will take them will depend to a large extent on our own consumption of her manufactured products.

I have not time to look more thoroughly into these important social changes, or space to discuss them. They afford a most interesting subject for the economist, and, I believe, indicate an approaching unfavorable economical condition for England, in which she must depend even more than now on foreign countries for bread, and her independent "yeomanry" be even more swallowed up in the large landlords. C. L. B.

**OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.**

**Why French Liberals Object to Rigorous Measures Against Jeff. Davis—Ill-feeling in Government Journals Toward the North—Continued Uneasiness in Respect to Mexican Affairs—Fourth of July in Paris—Appeal on Behalf of Maury.**

PARIS, Friday, June 30, 1865.

The unanimity which prevails in the Liberal party in France, in condemning the measures of rigor adopted by our government against the leaders of the rebellion, is due in part to the fact that they do not wish to see a precedent established which one day may be brought to bear on them. In case of an unsuccessful rebellion at Paris, the Emperor might, with a show of fairness, point to the execution of DAVIS and the "fourteen categories" of the amnesty proclamation as the rule and guide of his action; and as his precedents would be drawn from the great model republic, the republicans of France could not complain.

A certain amount of ill-humor is still displayed by the government press and the government supporters in the Legislature and elsewhere toward the North, and a certain amount of lying and malicious reasoning is still indulged in; but the conversions to the cause of the Union, or rather to the reunited States, are increasing day by day, and we hope soon to see the great majority of the French people what they once were—the fast friends of America as it is. A few people by interest, or by fanaticism in favor of the monarchical system, will remain enemies of the reunited States; but these will never be sufficient to interfere in the harmonious relations between the two countries.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the government as to the good relations between France and the United States, the "bears" at the Bourse manage every once in a while to get up a panic about Mexico, and this readiness to take fright shows every one how unsettled the public mind remains on this subject. The government is sending troops to Mexico "to fill up the losses," but refuses to explain to what extent the losses are to be filled up, whether to the point of strength of the army at its highest or lowest figure of men. As regards the Emperor's policy on the subject, it is evidently one of expectation. He waits and watches and will regulate his movements by those of the United States. He declares, however, that he will go to war rather than abandon the man he has placed on the throne of Mexico, but since he has absolutely nothing to gain and everything to lose by such a war, we may take it for granted that his gallantry in this case is feigned and not real, and is intended only to frighten us.

I stated in my last that our grand Fourth of July demonstration in this city was to be taken charge of by a committee of American gentlemen. But Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister, made a request that he might be permitted to charge himself alone with the entire expense, and with the duty of host, and the celebration will, therefore, be given under his sole direction. With the exception of the Lafayette and Rochambeau families, (children of parents who helped to make the 4th of July,) and a few persons united by family ties to the United States, none but Americans will be invited to participate in the festivities of the occasion, and thus will be eliminated the long list of titled nobodys who used to encumber and throw cold water upon these national *fêtes* when under the direction of resident American gentlemen. Mr. BIGELOW is right in this; the Fourth of July is a *fête de famille*, which neither Frenchmen nor Englishmen can understand or enjoy, and their room on such occasions is better than their company. About six hundred invitations have been issued on the occasion, of which a very large proportion are young people. The ceremonies will consist in a ball and dinner, lasting through the afternoon and evening, and terminating with fire-works. It will no doubt be a beautiful affair.

An appeal is being made in the French as well as in the English papers for a subscription for the relief of Lieut. MAURY, of the late Confederate torpedo service. The appeal states that he has had all his estates at Alexandria confiscated by the Federal Government, and that he is absolutely a beggar, without home, fortune, or employment. The appeal is not based on his claims as the inventor of torpedoes, nor as the author of the outrageously defamatory letters on the people of the North, published in the English and French papers at various periods during the war, but on his more useful investigations on the subject of navigation, and for which in fact the world owes him more than it has ever paid him. So that if there be not mixed up with this scheme any partisanship for the rebellion in which he was so conspicuous an actor, every one must applaud the movement and wish it success. For the libels on the moral, social, and political character of the people of the North which he spread out before republican-hating foreigners, and which libels only envenomed without aiding the rebel cause, he will find his reward in his own conscience.

While the Southern people are fast disappearing from the hotels and streets of Paris, the Northern people are arriving in numbers such as we have never seen before. At the Grand Hotel the change is most striking; there secession used to reign rampant, now that element is almost entirely effaced, and the owners of that hotel, like many other deluded people, begin to see what a mistake they made, in a business point of view, by giving their sympathies and their special favors to the enemies of the Union. The politics of the keepers of this hotel, like the politics of many people similarly situated, have undergone a marvelous change since misfortune has overtaken the rebellion.

MALAKOFF.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.**

**Gen. Hooker's Assumption of Command—The Departmental Staff.**

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.—In obedience to General Orders, No. 118, dated War Department, June 27, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the East, embracing the New-England States, New-York and New-Jersey; Headquarters at New-York City.

The orders issued by Maj.-Gen. DIX for the government of the Department will continue in force until revoked by proper authority.

The following named officers are announced as composing my Staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. T. Van Buren, A. A. G. and Additional A. D. C.

Bevet Brig.-Gen. M. T. McMahon, A. A. G. and Additional A. D. C.

Brevet Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, Additional A. D. C.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chas. I. Joline, (Acting Corps) A. D. C.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thos. A. Bolles, Judge-Advocate and Additional A. D. C.

Brevet Maj. G. V. Eichstadt, Additional A. D. C.

Brevet Maj. Wilson Barstow, Chief Com. of Mus. and Additional A. D. C.

Brevet Maj. Wm. E. Blake, Asst. Com. of Mus. and (Acting Corps) A. D. C.

Brevet Maj. Thos. Lord, Jr., (Acting Corps) A. D. C.

Maj. Wm. H. Lawrence, A. D. C.

Capt. Samuel W. Taylor, A. D. C.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding.

# OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

## The Fifth Collection District in Full.

## Official Lists of Monthly and Annual Assessments and Collections.

## All Incomes of $5,000 and Upwards---Interesting Statistics and Data.

The fiscal year ended on the 30th of June in every department of the governmental revenue. It is now near the middle of July, and in a great majority of the collection districts the lists are so far advanced as to render it possible for us to determine the exact result of the year's labor, while in all of them approximate results can be obtained. One would imagine that the rural districts, whose boundaries are limited, and whose returns are comparatively slim, would be far in advance of the metropolitan districts, where the number of tax-payers is legion, and the variety of interests bewildering; the contrary is the fact. Partially this is attributable to the energy and perseverance of the assessors and collectors, but mainly it is due to the mercantile habits of promptness and quickness which characterize our people. In districts where incomes are the main sources of revenue we do not find punctuality so general, but in the sections where licenses and taxes on sales form the principal reservoirs of return, the prompt payment of taxes is notable and satisfactory.

Doubtless every city presents marked varieties and peculiar characteristics in its several wards, but we doubt if in any can be found such abrupt differences in the character of adjacent districts as are presented here. In the districts noticed immediately before the one whose action forms the subject of this article, the reader will remember the enormous income returns, ranging by hundreds of names from the modest twenty thousand to the princely million dollars; so many of them, in fact, that we could not and did not publish the half of them, while in the

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,

of which we now write, there are but few notable incomes, and but few, indeed, of any kind. Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, the white-haired veteran of many a political battle, who has spoken from every platform for the last thirty years, and whose flushed face, coursed with tears of joy or sorrow, has been familiar to New-Yorkers for two generations, is the collector. The district embraces the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of this city, and although small in comparison with some of its neighbors, is still vastly important to the government. The office is located conveniently and pleasantly at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, where deputies N. D. HOXIE, W. H. CROSS, T. D. HENNESSEY and GEORGE POST, with the office clerks F. A. BOOLE, J. A. PHILLIPS and C. R. CROSS are ever ready to accept legal tokens for, and in behalf of the United States of America. As above stated, the incomes of the district are slim, licenses and taxes on sales being the principal sources of revenue. There are, in all, some 5,500 licenses issued in the district, of which already more than half have been issued on duplicate applications, in advance of the receipt of the lists. The monthly tax-payers muster, numerically, to about 950, and the income people are just as numerous and just as troublesome with $1,000 as if they paid on a $100,000. The forms have to be filled up, signatures must be placed properly, and figures computed as accurately, in the modest account of John Jones, as in the greater one of an Astor or a Vanderbilt.

THE ACTUAL COLLECTIONS

in this district since October, 1862 are, by months, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October, 1862 | $23,414 72 | |
| November | 34,769 94 | |
| December | 45,364 50 | |
| January, 1863 | 26,547 58 | |
| February | 26,672 02 | |
| March | 49,332 06 | |
| April | 26,016 41 | |
| May | 29,949 99 | |
| June | 46,543 04— | $308,610 66 |
| July | 48,967 08 | |
| August | 51,745 39 | |
| September | 44,966 79 | |
| October | 40,590 22 | |
| November | 54,809 13 | |
| December | 63,316 59 | |
| January, 1864 | 46,610 72 | |
| February | 42,243 99 | |
| March | 41,270 73 | |
| April | 39,675 18 | |
| May | 46,671 40 | |
| June | 112,590 96— | $632,387 08 |
| July | 80,246 22 | |
| August | 122,949 14 | |
| September | 117,738 24 | |
| October | 107,720 57 | |
| November | 105,770 23 | |
| December | 110,535 58 | |
| January, 1865 | 110,583 52 | |
| February | 121,045 25 | |
| March | 87,421 16 | |
| April | 133,146 85 | |
| May | 103,734 85 | |
| June | 154,586 71— | $1,437,478 32 |
| Total collection | | $2,378,476 06 |

THE ANNUAL LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Are for 1862 | $ 83,639 99 |
| Are for 1863 | 119,857 12 |
| Are for 1864 | 163,397 49 |
| Are for 1865, estimated | 392,012 46 |
| Total | $698,907 06 |
| Special income-tax | 101,808 1/5 |
| Total | $800,715 21 |

The manufacturers in this district are numerous and of various kinds, and the receipts from dealers in and manufacturers of the following are very great: Bill-heads, books, boots, candles, carriages, chemicals, chocolate, cigars, clocks, castings, coffee, confectionery, cutlery, furniture, glass, gold leaf, leather, iron, paints, photographs, paper, pepper, pianos, soap, starch, tobacco, umbrellas, &c., &c.

The following statistics of the payments of the

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

in the district are of interest:

BROOKS BROTHERS, CLOTHING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December, 1864 | $6,148 30 | March | $4,198 45 |
| January, 1865 | 4,440 56 | April | 6,166 98 |
| February | 3,038 50 | May | 8,191 20 |

J. J. CROOKS & CO., TIN FOIL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December, 1864 | $1,514 00 | March | $360 25 |
| January, 1865 | 930 35 | April | 1,116 48 |
| February | 1,210 55 | May | 1,431 96 |

SINGER MAUFACTURING COMPANY, SEWING MACHINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December, 1864 | $3,309 10 | March | $2,137 50 |
| January, 1865 | 2,144 55 | April | 1,112 10 |
| February | 1,201 55 | May | 2,771 94 |

A. T. BRIGGS, BARRELS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December, 1864 | $1,743 50 | March | $1,635 50 |
| January, 1865 | 1,518 30 | April | 435 88 |
| February | 1,967 85 | May | 1,274 46 |

R. HOE & CO., PRESSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December, 1864 | $1,717 85 | March | $882 45 |
| January, 1865 | 750 95 | April | 1,175 28 |
| February | 2,701 65 | May | 2,387 12 |

MOTHIER, HOGG & MARTENS, SUGAR REFINERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December, 1864 | $6,660 00 | March | $6,100 93 |
| January, 1865 | 6,307 08 | April | 4,228 95 |
| February | 4,312 35 | May | 5,556 84 |

NEW-YORK STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December, 1864 | $8,927 98 | March | $7,547 18 |
| January, 1865 | 8,001 05 | April | 12,056 19 |
| February | 7,795 25 | May | 8,482 08 |

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is in the same building and on the same floor with that of the Collector—a connection beneficial in many respects, and apparently inconvenient in none. The present Assessor, who succeeded Mr. BELLOWS on the 1st of July, is Mr. DAVID MILLER, a well-known politician of this city, formerly of the Tax Commissioner's office, and more recently connected with the Provost-Marshal's office. His assistants are Ambrose Stevens, P. E. Alexander, E. A. Englehardt, E. W. Knevels, R. M. Kelly, Chas. Williams, John T. Reeves, Joshua A Heally, G. A. Seaman, G. G. Gratecap and John J. Dean, while in the office are Messrs. JOHN R. NELSON, Chief Clerk, and THEO. A. BELLONS and W. E. PARSONS, Clerks. Mr. NELSON has been in the office since it opened, and has become thoroughly familiar with the internal intricacies, so that his books are as clear as they are neat, and his system of accounts as accurate as it is original. By turning to a book in which is entered every operation of the district, one can ascertain particulars *ad infinitum*, or recapitulations short and concise. From this book we gleaned sundry points of public interest.

THE MONTHLY ASSESSMENTS

during the past fiscal year are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For July, 1864 | | $81,182 76 |
| For August, 1864 | | 87,437 32 |
| For September, 1864 | | 98,951 83 |
| For October, 1864 | $ 3,985 43 | |
| For special October, 1864 | 18,888 12 | |
| For special October, 1864 | 3,803 41— | 106,676 96 |
| For November, 1864 | | 98,103 50 |
| For December, 1864 | | 114,895 65 |
| For January, 1865 | | 91,694 99 |
| For February, 1865 | | 88,590 59 |
| For March, 1865 | | 96,239 82 |
| For April, 1865 | | 110,768 31 |
| For May, 1865 | | 113,347 49 |
| For June, 1865 | | 150,000 00 |
| Total assessment | | $1,236,759 43 |

THE ANNUAL LIST

for 1865, by divisions, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Division | $30,651 80 | Sixth Division | $35,602 30 |
| Second Division | 24,094 52 | Seventh Division | 26,222 09 |
| Third Division | 32,165 80 | Eighth Division | 16,143 61 |
| Fourth Division | 40,000 00 | Ninth Division | 23,172 77 |
| Fifth Division | 31,514 65 | Tenth Division | 72,445 22 |
| Total | | | $332,012 46 |

Including income licenses and penalties.

THE INCOME LIST

is comparatively small, and we have selected only those who pay taxes on amounts over $5,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. Matthews | $169,817 | J. H. Contoit | $54,882 |
| W. Barr | 33,294 | S. Alexander | 7,000 |
| E. O. Brinkerhoff | 15,000 | H. B. Clapp | 6,807 |
| S. Davis | 6,265 | R. Doane | 6,500 |
| Chas. Griffin | 5,346 | R. W. Griffiths | 5,164 |
| Chas. Green | 6,583 | Jno. Hicks | 8,562 |
| John Hecker | 95,264 | M. Hallet | 5,242 |
| P. C. Harmon | 9,867 | A. M. Wright | 22,000 |
| J. W. C. Levridge | 5,020 | Jno. Levridge | 5,077 |
| H. B. Lord | 10,207 | W. Matthews | 169,817 |
| C. McManus | 5,080 | B. Marsfield | 5,847 |
| D. Nichols | 6,500 | J. M. Ockenhausen | 38,033 |
| H. A. Patterson | 660 | A. Platt | 15,107 |
| E. T. Reamy | 14,506 | Jno. Sniffen | 1,089 |
| Richard Stout | 30,359 | H. Sturn | 10,551 |
| H. Smith | 8,957 | Wm. L. Shardlow | 5,936 |
| S. Snyder | 5,123 | Wm. M. Tweed | 8,221 |
| S. T. Valentine | 9,865 | Stephen Valentine | 11,933 |
| S. Manning | 5,403 | F. Waydell | 8,768 |
| J. H. Waydell | 9,087 | Adam Weber | 7,916 |
| Joseph White | 6,087 | E. S. Woodhull | 7,090 |
| J. H. White | 10,838 | L. B. Wing | 12,112 |
| J. H. Rapp | 8,228 | G. Hagameyer | 5,100 |
| H. August | 5,546 | D. J. Earle | 10,500 |
| W. Gramm | 5,115 | C. W. Hillman | 9,230 |
| S. D. Tucker | 17,210 | A. Little | 7,199 |
| R. O. Loomis | 10,010 | J. Pollock | 8,277 |
| L. Mensing | 6,074 | W. A. Taylor | 9,327 |
| P. Schneider | 6,120 | Wm. Nelson | 5,762 |
| Nelson Taylor | 7,133 | D. W. Bixly | 5,145 |
| Geo. F. Bellows | 7,939 | F. Dellue | 6,804 |
| W. J. Florence | 5,475 | J. P. Greene | 9,284 |
| M. W. Hamilton | 16,618 | T. S. Jube | 7,150 |
| Mark Kasson | 15,059 | H. Leger | 13,420 |
| Jno. Mowbray | 6,174 | G. F. F. Read | 63,477 |
| N. F. Smith | 9,284 | T. Stephens | 7,263 |
| Wm. Wheatly | 19,633 | J. Berkan | 8,905 |
| Wm. Forgay | 5,600 | G. L. Fox | 7,343 |
| N. Griffin | 6,339 | F. Hardy | 5,431 |
| B. Hutchinson | 5,045 | Wm. Hill | 5,216 |
| Jno. McCullum | 5,396 | Z. Stern | 5,919 |
| S. P. Thorp | 11,535 | Aug. Weissman | 5,553 |
| Jas. Horn | 39,468 | R. Laney | 6,586 |
| F. A. Clany | 5,120 | J. G. Freeborn | 23,927 |
| Wm. Gardner | 5,100 | W. Halser | 5,910 |
| Jno. Thulquim | 10 058 | W. H. Ogilvie | 5,812 |
| E. W. Roosevelt | 5,830 | D. Sweeny | 5,500 |

Niblo's Garden, the New-Bowery Theatre, Bryant's Minstrels, the Stadt Theatre, Wood's and Sharpley's Minstrels, "444," and the Varieties are in this district, beside the concert saloons of KATE STANTON and her rivals. The business portion of the district is mainly occupied by stores whose sales are taxed, or whose license covers everything. The lists in the Assessor's office are fully up to the mark in point of accuracy and time, and the collections are made promptly and followed up vigilantly.

### Lincoln Memorials—Monumental Art.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your article of Saturday last, under the above caption, was timely and useful. It will be a national misfortune if, in getting up the proposed monuments to Mr. LINCOLN, favoritism is permitted to deprive the country of its opportunity to secure valuable works of art. Nothing can be fairer or wiser than the proposition that all American sculptors be invited to submit original designs for the proposed monuments, with the assurance that whoever among them all presents the most meritorious, shall receive the order. Public spirited gentlemen, who interest themselves in these LINCOLN memorials from purely disinterested motives, cannot fail to recognize the propriety and policy of throwing the whole matter open to competition with reference to *quality*, as you suggest. Let that be done, and we may expect, as the early fruit of the plan, the erection of monumental sculpture which shall be creditable alike to American art and American taste.

Since the publication of your suggestions, I have learned that L. G. MEAD, of Vermont, (now residing at Florence, Italy,) has designed an extensive LINCOLN monument, a model of which he purposes to have here within a few weeks. A photographic view of it, in possession of one of his New-York City friends and patrons, certainly affords the promise that when completed, the work will be exceedingly appropriate, rich and artistic. I am only permitted to add that the design embraces a beautiful marble shaft, to be crowned with a colossal statue, and a base bearing up several spirited life-sized groups, illustrating stirring events of the last four years, beside *bas relievos* in continuation of the same thrilling history. S.

### The Metropolitan Employment Agency for Soldiers and Sailors.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have the honor to send you some interesting particulars about the working of our institution located at No. 136 Canal-street.

This institution being of an exclusively charitable character, for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors, is supported only by voluntary contributions. The generosity of its friends in this respect has allowed it to give, in some instances, relief to some few disabled soldiers. It has two ways of getting situations for applicants. The first is through the direct exertions of the manager and solicitations to employers. In that case the employers call at the agency generally between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock M. and select for themselves the men they need. When the men are engaged at the agency, they leave immediately with their employers. The second manner is through the exertions of the men themselves. In this case every man receives after the strictest investigation, a certificate of high recommendation, duly signed by the chairman, the manager and endorsed by the committee. These certificates are used instead of reference to the employer. The greater number of these certificate bearers have thus far succeeded in obtaining suitable situations in this city and out of it. The returns state that an average of sixty per cent of their number have found work of one sort or other. If parties employing the services of laborers and assistants of other kinds, were more zealously to prefer the men who have served in the army, thousands might be secured places who are now compelled to wait. The men who are sent from the agency, at No. 136 Canal-street, all have good characters, aside from that of having carried a musket for the preservation of their country. J. B. HERMAN, Manager.

### Houses for the Middle-Class—A New Plan.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The want of house accommodation in this city for small families and families of moderate means is likely to drive from the metropolis that most essential element in all civilized communities—the middle class. It is getting to be remarked that none but the very rich or the very poor can live in New-York City. In view of the growing evil, a project for a house-building association is agitated in your columns, and seems to meet with a favorable response. One correspondent proposes to build cottages that may be rented for $300. It has not occurred to him, I presume that $300 would hardly more than pay interest on a lot in a respectable, improved locality. Building lots, as valuable as they are in this city, require good-sized houses to be put upon them, in order to remunerate the owner. But what is the consequence? The houses are too large for one family, or too expensive, and two families dislike living in the same house. Moreover, landlords refuse to allow but one family to keep house in a choice building. Indeed, most houses are so built that two families shall not occupy them. Hence, as soon as gentility forsakes a locality, first-class houses become boarding-houses, and afterward degenerate into shops, saloons, or something worse.

An attempt is made to supply smaller houses by contracting the width, sometimes to twelve and a-half feet. But housekeeping on the stairs is too much for feeble woman to endure, and so the occupants of such houses are frequently changing.

The plan of genteel tenement houses, something like those in use in Paris, will no doubt have to be adopted in this city. Our people have a horror of the name "tenement house," but when such houses are built and managed as they should be, there will be no lack of good occupants.

But yet what American families want, and what human nature demands, is isolated apartments. It is a common remark that no house is large enough for two families. The reason is, that however well-disposed each may be, it is almost impossible to avoid collision where two families are compelled to have things in common.

Now I have invented a plan of a dwelling-house which fully meets this want. In a three-story and basement house, of 25 feet front and a little more than ordinary depth, I will comfortably accommodate three small families, each entirely isolated with nothing in common except the front stoop and area. The plan was perfected two years ago, after many weeks labor in modeling in wood—for without a model it was impossible to make it—and it is so complete and satisfactory that I have been unable to make any essential improvement in any particular, nor have I been able to conceive any other plan which would answer the purpose anything like as well, if at all. Like the model of the violin, it seems unchangeable. It is, no doubt, patentable, but as a patent, like a capital prize in a lottery, is apt to impoverish the recipient, I am in no haste to secure one, especially as I am only waiting for war prices to abate to build and occupy such a house. My original idea was a house for two families, but I discovered a plan for three families that was far better. I give seven rooms to family No. 1, on the first floor and basement; seven to family No. 2, mostly on the second floor, and five to family No. 3, on the third floor. The cellar and yard are divided between the two lower occupants. The rooms are of good size, and all well lighted, every foot of space is economized; there are plenty of closets, and housekeeping is rendered so convenient that servants may be dispensed with.

If any house-building association would like to adopt the plan for a block of dwelling-houses, I would be glad to incorporate my own house in the number. I would about as soon own an elephant as a house built on the prevailing plan. A neighborhood of buildings on my plan would contain as good, if not a better class of people than can be found in any locality in the city, and it would never degenerate. The structure of the buildings would unfit them for anything but small families of the middle-class.

WM. HENRY BURR.

### Atlantic Ocean Telegraph.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: The Atlantic telegraph cable is now, probably, being laid, and I desire to commit myself on record respecting that important enterprise.

The cable will be over 2,000 miles in length, to be operated as one circuit. The company, on raising its capital, asserted that it would transmit intelligence at the rate of sixteen words per minute. It is now stated that it will transmit, commercially, eight words per minute. Such is the proposition which the company proposes to demonstrate in a few days. To what extent the cable will operate is a problem, and the solution will be of great interest.

In my opinion, there is not the least possibility of the transmission of even five words per minute. If that number be hurried through the cable, the molecular destruction will be inevitable. It may be possible to send two or three words per minute; but at that rate, the conductivity of the metal will fail within ninety days, and, perhaps, ere that epoch the insulation will cease to be effective.

Now, I propose to reason a little, that the uninitiated may not be misled, either as to confidence in my judgment, or hopes in ultimate success. The working of a subaqueous circuit of 2,000 miles is a problem of the highest scientific consideration, and we should be careful in forming conclusions.

Lines constructed through air, suspended on poles, may transmit commercially forty words per minute. The length of a circuit may be 500 miles, and seldom, if ever, 1,000; in no case, however, in any part of the world, has a circuit been operated through air or otherwise a distance of 2,500 miles. In the month of March last the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and many other papers in America, published the following, viz:

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.—On Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, the wires of the Western Union Company were connected with the Pacific lines, and communication established direct between this city and San Francisco. Though the weather was bad, rain falling at the time at many points on the route, the wires worked well, and a considerable amount of business was transacted. The distance is nearly 4,000 miles, and the difference of time about four hours. This is unquestionably the longest telegraph circuit ever worked, and the fact that such a length of wire was telegraphed over in one circuit is a notable era in the history of telegraphing.

This fabrication imposed upon the press of course was designed to effect an object. The line of 4,000 miles was composed of from six to ten circuits, over each of which the dispatch had to be sent by mechanism or by an operator, bringing into action a new battery for each circuit.

The Atlantic cable cannot be divided into a series of circuits; it must be worked as one unbroken line, and I will give the nearest example as to submarine length. The Malta and Alexandria cable, submerged in the Mediterranean Sea, is the nearest approximate. It is in length about 1,350 miles, divided into three sections, the longest of which is about 650 miles. The first section was laid between Malta and Tripoli, on the African coast; then the cable was taken to sea and again brought to shore at Bengazzi, and then again taken to sea and landed at Alexandria, the latter section being 650 miles in length. The object of the British Government in dividing the line into sections was to increase the speed of transmission. When the line has been worked as one circuit, namely 1,350 miles, the highest speed of transmission attained has been three to four words per minute, but when operated in sections, with the longest circuit only 650 miles, the speed was from 15 to 16 words per minute. Here, then, is the proportion: If a submarine cable can transmit over a circuit of 650 miles fifteen or sixteen words per minute, and over a circuit of 1,350 miles three to four words per minute, how many words per minute can be transmitted through the Atlantic cable, stretched over 2,000 miles?

It is but fair to state that with the apparatus prepared by Prof. THOMPSON, and by the use of abbreviations, three or four words per minute may be attained.

There is not one step advance in the science of electricity since 1858, to justify any other hope than that which might have been entertained at the laying of the other cable.

The phenomena of the Leyden jar is developed in all the submarine telegraphs in proportion to the length of the cable. When the conducting wire is charged by an electric battery, the negative of that charge encircles the cable, and produces what is called "inductive retardation." Besides this hindrance, we must consider the force of the earth's magnetic currents, and of this phenomena we know but little.

I desire to close this letter, full of commitment, with the following extract from my publications of 1854, and the philosophy therein declared I reiterate:

"I will not say that an electric current can never be sent from Newfoundland to Ireland, but I do say that with the present discoveries in the sciences, I do not believe a line of that length can be made practical for commercial purposes." Very respectfully,

TAL. P. SHAFFNER.

### National Monument to President Lincoln.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was gratified by your remarks on this subject in your Saturday's paper. Many years ago I felt great interest in the plans in Lexington, Ky., for a monument to Mr. CLAY. Long before that I had been a diligent student of art, and since have had some little opportunity of observation abroad, and it seems to me that the most important question of all lies back of that which you have touched. Before calling upon artists for a *specific plan*, it seems to me that some central committee must agree upon the *general conception* of the size and description of the monument called for; its site, dimensions and minimum cost, &c.

A friend who had traveled abroad extensively once remarked to me that, of all the structures of the kind which he had ever seen, he was much the most profoundly impressed by that to the memory of WALTER SCOTT. Since then I have often asked myself whether any monument to the memory of the greatest Bishop of New-York could be half as impressive as a copy of the tower and spire of Trinity Church, in the midst of St. John's Square?

And so the idea has grown upon me until my imagination is full of the notion that a copy of the magnificent spire of St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, by far the most symetrical and magnificent of all the structures of the kind which have come down to us from the age of architectural marbels, in the midst of Central Park, is the true conception of the national monument to President LINCOLN.

Permit me to draw out this conception into some of its details. The lower stage of the tower or spire (for in St. Stephen's there is no marked transition from one to the other, the uniform taper is so harmonious and perfect) should be open, and contain, as its central figure, a marble statue of the President, surrounded, in appropriate niches, by the statues or busts of his Cabinet. The second stage should be filled with like memorials of the Generals, and with some of the trophies of war. The third should be devoted, in like manner, to the navy. In the fourth, I would have the largest and finest chime of bells ever cast. And from the fifth, elevators, to exalt the curious to the highest point of observation—the highest on the island or in the country. B. B. S.

### Taxing Manufactures.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

An article in your journal, of July 10, justly condemns the onerousness and inequality of the excise system of taxation, as it now exists, upon small manufacturers, the very men whom a government should, as far as it equitably can, foster and encourage. As a practical man, it has struck me that this might be materially amended by a change in the method of collecting the duty, without diminishing the sum collected, and at the same time help the small capitalists, as well as diminish the chance of fraudulent returns, by making detection more easy.

My method would be simply to collect the tax upon the value of the goods sold, as they were sold, instead of upon the amount said to be manufactured. By the present process the manufacturer pays government a tax upon all his stock on hand, perhaps months before it is sold, and, if it is ultimately sold for a depreciation upon more than its real value. This is manifestly an oppression unfair and unjust.

By collecting the tax upon the manufactured article, when sold, the seller can in no way evade or ignore the just amount of payment due; but he can justly demand from his customer the payment of cash for the tax, in the same way that he pays it, which the buyer will willingly pay in this way, knowing that he pays the tare tax, and not a tax with a profit upon it. For, if the seller wishes to give credit with his goods, he can do so, and collect his tax in cash, or sell his goods cash, tax free, instead of, as now, subject to five per cent. cash discount. The monthly footing of his sales will show at a glance how much is due to the United States Government for excise on his goods. An amendment of the law to this effect, and making it obligatory on buyer and seller to pay and receive the tax in cash on all dealings would, in this view, be beneficial. A. MANUFACTURER.

### Time and Tide.

The following beautiful and pathetic ballad is from Mr. GEORGE MACDONALD'S recent book, *Alec Forbes, of Howglen*, a work characterized by the *Spectator* as a "Scotch pastoral, without any of the foolish idealism of ordinary pastorals, but full of the broad sunny nature and deep humanity of the imaginative Scotch literature:"

As I was walkin' on the strand,
I spied an auld man sit
On ane auld rock; and aye the waves
Cam washin' to its fit.
And aye his lips gaed mutterin,
And his ee was dull and blae.
As I cam near, he luik'd at me,
But this was a' his say:

"ROBBIE and JENNIE war twa bonnie bairns,
And they played thegither upo' the shore:
Up cam the tide 'tween the mune and the sterns,
And partit the twa wi' an eerie roar."

"What can the old man mean," quo' I,
Sittin' upo' the auld rock?
The tide creeps up wi' moan and cry,
And a hiss 'maist like a mock.
The words he mutters maun be the en'
O' a weary dreary sang—
A deid thing floatin' in his brain,
That the tide will not lat gang.

"ROBBIE and JENNIE war twa bonnie bairns,
And they played thegither upo' the shore:
Up cam the tide 'tween the mune and the sterns,
And partit the twa wi' an eerie roar."

"What pairtit them, auld man?" I said;
Did the tide come up ower strang?
'Twas a braw deith for them that gaed,
Their troubles warna lang.
Or was ane ta'en, and the ither left—
Ane to sing, ane to greet?
It 's sair, richt sair, to be bereft,
But the tide is at yer feet.

"ROBBIE and JEANNIE war twa bonnie bairns,
And they played thegither upo' the shore:
Up cam the tide 'tween the mune and the sterns,
And pairtit the twa wi' an eerie roar."

"Maybe," quo' I, "'twas Time's gray sea,
Whase droonin' 's waur to bide:
But Death 's a diver, seekin' ye
Aneath its chokin' tide.
And ye 'll luik in ane anither's ee
Triumphin' ower gray Time."
But never a word he answered me,
But ower wi' his dreary chime—

"ROBBIE and JEANNIE war twa bonnie bairns,
And they played thegither upo' the shore;
Up cam the tide 'tween the mune and the sterns,
And pairtit the twa wi' an eerie roar."

"Maybe, auld man," said I, "'t was Change
That crap atween the twa?
Hech! that 's a droonin' awfu' strange,
Ane waur than ane and a'."
He spak nae mair. I luik't and saw
That the auld lips cudna gang.
The tide unseen took him awa—
Left me to end his sang—

"ROBBIE and JEANNIE war twa bonnie bairns,
And they played thegither upo' the shore;
Up cam the tide 'tween the mune and the sterns,
And tuik them whaur pairtin' shall be no more."

### Finding Money in Graves.

DELVING AMONG DEAD MEN'S BONES.

*From the St. Louis Democrat.*

For several days past workmen have been engaged in removing the bones from the old city graveyard, and transferring them to their new resting-place. The cemetery is about seventeen acres in extent, and is well filled with graves. The removal of these remains is a laborious task, and will require several weeks and a considerable number of laborers. The cemetery has not been used for several years, and the graves are nearly all old, and but few coffins remain.

The graveyard was extensively used in the Spring and Summer of 1840, when the cholera raged in that city, and six thousand persons were stricken down by the pestilence.

We understand that in digging up some of these old graves the laborers have found money enough to make the work interesting; not such valuable treasures as were discovered in the graves at Chiriqui, but still enough to excite their cupidity. In one grave the sum of $500 in French gold was dug up; it appeared to have been sewed up in the collar of the owner's coat, who doubtless had died of cholera, and had been buried without being undressed. In another grave $150 was unearthed, and $129 in another. Large sums may be found, and the laborers are on the *qui vive* for the precious metal. Greenbacks were unknown in those cholera times, and gold and silver were more plentiful than at present.

Among the graves dug was that of Mrs. SHEA, an Irish actress, who was killed ten years ago on the stage of the St. Louis Theatre by the falling of a weight from one of the beams supporting the scenery. The play was "Jack Sheppard," BEN DE BAR was playing Blueskin, and Mrs. SHEA was acting the part of Mrs. Sheppard. The weight fell upon her head, fracturing her skull, and killing her instantly. She was buried in a metallic coffin, with a glass face, and was interred in her stage costume, with her bracelets, breastpin, &c., on her person. On opening the grave the remains of Mrs. SHEA were found in a good state of preservation. The workmen examined the bracelets through the glass, but did not open the coffin, although it was reported among them that the jewelry was worth over $5,000. The fact is, however, that it is only stage jewelry, and not worth over $10. Mrs. SHEA's relatives are all in Europe, and her remains have never been sent for, and probably never will.

### Letter from John Bright.

The Art Committee of the Union League Club of this city having written to Mr. BRIGHT requesting him to sit for his portrait, to be painted by an American artist, in England, for the club, the following note from Mr. BRIGHT was read at the last meeting of the club:

LONDON, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged to you for your letter of the 8th of May, and for the honor proposed to me by your committee and your club.

I feel that you have won the great battle of freedom for our century, and that we in England and Europe shall reap the fruits of the sacrifices you have made.

I have watched your struggle with an increasing interest, and with an unfaltering faith, and now I can and do rejoice with all the loyal men of your country, and with the friends of freedom and justice throughout the world.

You have been great in war, you will now be great in peace, and may I not say, you will be greatest of all in that mingling of justice and mercy which will distinguish your conduct to the vanquished?

For what I have said and done in support of your great cause, I shall feel it an ample compensation to live in the memory of those by whom you are surrounded, and on whose behalf you have written to me. Convey to them my thanks for their kindness, and my regret that I can only write this poor note as an acknowledgment of it.

With every good wish for your government and people, believe me most truly yours.

JOHN BRIGHT.

G. P. PUTNAM, Esq., Union League Club, New-York.

### Movements of Gen. Sherman.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 15.

Major-General SHERMAN and staff passed through Indianapolis yesterday *en route* to St. Louis

FIENDISH ASSAULT UPON A FEMALE AT A PICNIC—ARREST OF THREE OF THE ASSAILANTS.—RICHARD O'HAINE, ROBT. LAMBERT and JOHN MCINERNY, Northstreet "roughs," between 17 and 20 years of age, were arrested by Officers JELLISON, CURRIER and HAM, of the First Station, last evening, upon a charge of committing a felonious assault upon ALICE BURNS, about 14 years of age, in the town of Weston, yesterday. The Bay State Association, of Boston, with their friends, including a large number of disreputable characters, visited the grove in Weston for their annual pic-nic. Among the party were those named above.

During the day the BURNS girl was found lying in an insensible condition, in the bushes, a short distance from the grove. Upon coming to her senses she stated that she had been violently attacked and ravished by four young fellows, and gave a description of the party. She was brought to this city and taken to the residence of the City Crier, where a physician was summoned to attend her. A Boston police officer was present at the pic-nic, and learning that such an outrage had been perpetrated, endeavored to ferret out the parties, and partially succeeded in ascertaining who they were. He returned to Boston, and after the arrival of the excursionists, the officers named above visited the North End and arrested MCINERNY, O'BAINE and LAMBERT. The other one has not yet been arrested. The ruffians will be taken to Weston for examination. The BURNS girl is in a critical condition, and may not survive her injuries. She resides in North-street. As near as she can recollect she remained insensible over two hours. She resisted the villains until her strength was exhausted. Her person bears the marks of burns which were inflicted by lighted cigars by the fiends to restore her to consciousness.—*Boston Traveller, July 13.*

CONFEDERATE COTTON ABANDONED BY GEN. CANBY.—Not long since Gen. CANBY assumed to interfere with the civil action of the President and Secretary of the Treasury in their efforts to get cotton out from the then rebellious States. As soon as this was known, Gen. GRANT ordered CANBY not to interfere in a military point of view with the operation and execution of the trade regulations; in other words, not to do anything to prevent the getting out of cotton by any person having authority to do so. Gen. CANBY, for reasons best known to himself, not only ceased his unnecessary and unauthorized interference, but withdrew all military protection over cotton known to have belonged to the Confederate Government, but which had become the rightful property of the United States, leaving it to be seized by rebels or any other persons who chose to appropriate it to their own use.

This action of Gen. CANBY in abandoning such valuable property and leaving it to be indiscriminately seized and held, has given great dissatisfaction to those who have a right to complain.

Gen. GRANT, in view of all the facts, has ordered Gen. CANBY to change his tactics and give protection to loyal holders of cotton, and to see to it that confiscated coton be held for the benefit of the Government. *Washington Republican, July 14.*

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN 1787.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following remarkable extract from *Arthur Young's Travels in France*, published in Dublin in 1793: "Paris, Oct. 16, 1787.—In the evening to Monsieur LOMOND, a very ingenious and inventive mechanic, who as made an improvement in the jenny for spinning cotton. * * * In electricity he has made a remarkable discovery. You write two or three words on paper; he takes it with him into a room, and turns a machine inclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small, fine pith ball, a wire connects with a cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment, and his wife by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate, from which it appears that he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, the correspondence may be carried on to any distance within or without a fortified town, for instance, or for purposes much more worthy. Whatever the use may be, the invention is beautiful."

TALL GRAIN.—Judge CATON has shown us a handful of ears taken from a seven-acre field of white Winter wheat near his residence. The ears are seven inches in length, and filled with plump, healthy corns. He is confident of reaping 40 bushels to the acre from the field. The same field had white Winter wheat in it last year, yielding a handsome crop, and although it was plowed and well sown again last September, Judge CATON is satisfied that the wheat now on the ground is not from that he sowed, but from what was left of the old crop and had been plowed in. He gives it as an argument in favor of the plowing in wheat instead of covering with a drag or drill. Mr. WM. POOL, of Serena, has also shown us some rye, seven feet high, taken from a field which he is confident will yield 50 bushels to the acre. Winter wheat around here, of which very little was sown, was generally winter-killed, but Spring wheat looks well, and has no danger to encounter except rot and rust.—*Ottowa (Ill.) Trader.*

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, held in this city yesterday, Hon. AMOS KENDALL was elected President in place of ZENUS BARNUM, Esq., deceased, to whose memory and worth as a man, and an officer, appropriate resolutions were offered by Wm. M. SWAIN, Esq., and unanimously adopted. JOSEPH SAILER was reëlected Secretary, THOS. P. BLADEN Treasurer, and Prof. S. F. B. MORSE, Wm. M. Swain, E. S. Sandford, Francis Morris, Wilson G. Hunt, John H. Purdy, C. Livingston, Marshall Lefferts, C. A. Burgess, J. McKeason, and H. O. Alden, directors. The stock of the company was largely represented.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 14.*

### Domestic Items.

—In referring to the fact that Gen. G. W. SMITH has applied for pardon, the Boston *Traveller* gives the following sketch of his life: "He is a graduate of West Point, a citizen of Kentucky, and in the Mexican war was Captain of the company of Sappers and Miners of which Gen. MCCLELLAN was Lieutenant. After that war he recruited a company of Sappers and Miners in Boston, but the command having been given to MCCLELLAN, he left the army in disgust. When the rebellion broke out, he was a prominent New-York politician, and it was expected that he would take command of the Tammany Regiment, but he went to Kentucky, under the pretence of having business there, and was next heard from at the South. He was warmly received at Richmond, and was assigned to an important command in the rebel army, but he proved a failure as a General, and soon left the service. Subsequently he had charge of the extensive iron works at Rome, Ga., where his practical knowledge was of great value to the rebel government."

—The Jackson (Miss.) *News* says that HUMPHREY'S Mississippi Brigade, composed of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments, had 5,495 different names on its muster-rolls during the period of its existence, and these are accounted for as follows: Killed in battle, 842; died of disease, etc., 770; discharged for physical disability, (used up,) 1,288; deserted, 546; total loss from all causes, 3,956, leaving a balance of 1,549 on the muster-rolls at the surrender in Virginia, of whom more than two-thirds were then absent. Of the whole number, 4,620 were married, and 4,631 natives of the South.

—The Yale University Boat Club rejoices in a new six-oared shell, built for them by JAMES MCKAY, of New-York. She is fifty feet long, twenty inches

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—July 15, 1865.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | U. S. 6s, '81...C. | 107⅞ | 100 | N. Y. Central | 94⅝ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R. | 105 | 300 | do | 94⅞ |
| 30,000 | U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C. | 105⅝ | 100 | do | 95 |
| 7,000 | do | 105¾ | 100 | do | s10 94⅝ |
| $9,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue | 105⅛ | 300 | do | 94⅞ |
| | | | 100 | do | 95 |
| 5,000 | U.S.5s,10-40s...C. | 97⅜ | 100 | do | 2d call 94⅜ |
| 15,000 | do | 97⅝ | 200 | do | s10 94⅜ |
| 2,000 | U. S. 5s,10-40s..R. | 97 | 100 | Erie Railway | s10 80⅝ |
| 1,000 | Tr. Notes, 73-10s.. Second Series.. | 100 | 300 | do | 80⅞ |
| | | | 500 | do | 80¾ |
| 1,000 | do..First Ser. | 100 | 100 | do | s30 80¼ |
| 3,000 | Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan | 97 | 100 | Hud. Riv. R. | b10 110 |
| | | | 100 | do | b10 109¾ |
| 10,000 | Ohio & M. Cer. | 25⅞ | 100 | Harlem Pref | 75 |
| 10,000 | Erie 4th M. | 94⅜ | 300 | Reading R. | 100¾ |
| 500 | P., Ft.W.&Ch.1st | 101 | 400 | do | 2d call 100¾ |
| 200 | Merchants' Bank | 107 | 100 | Mich. S.&N.I.R. | 64⅝ |
| 10 | Bank of Commerce | 106 | 200 | do | s10 64⅝ |
| 40 | do | 105½ | 200 | do | 64⅝ |
| 10 | Bk Commonwealth | 99 | 100 | do | 64⅝ |
| 10 | Fourth Nat. Bank | 86⅛ | 400 | do | 64½ |
| 200 | Canton Co. | 39½ | 500 | do | 2d call 64½ |
| 100 | Quick. Min. Co. | 61 | 200 | do | 64⅝ |
| 600 | do | 60½ | 500 | do | s30 64 |
| 300 | do | 60¼ | 1000 | Cleve. & Pitts. | s30 68 |
| 200 | do | 2d call 60 | 800 | do | 68 |
| 100 | At. Mail S. Co. | 15⅛ | 1500 | do | 68¼ |
| 300 | Cen. Coal Co. | 52 | 100 | Chic. & N. W. | 28 |
| 100 | Bruns. City Land Co. | 11 | 300 | do | 27¾ |
| 200 | do | 11½ | 400 | do | 27⅞ |
| 800 | do | 12 | 400 | Chic. & N. W. Pr. | 62¾ |
| 300 | do | 2d call 12½ | 500 | do | 62¼ |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 235 | 100 | do | 2d call 62 |
| 400 | Pitts., Ft.W.& C. | 68 | 150 | do | 62¼ |
| 2200 | do | s30 97⅛ | 100 | do | b60 62⅝ |
| 100 | do | s10 97⅜ | 100 | Cleve. & Tol. | 103 |
| 100 | do | 97⅞ | 200 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 107¼ |
| 200 | Alton & T. H. R. | 36 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 360 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 95¼ | 200 | Reading R. | s3 100¾ |
| 100 | do | b3 95⅜ | 300 | do | 100⅝ |
| 100 | do | s3 95¼ | 100 | do | 101 |
| 100 | do | s10 95⅛ | 100 | Chic. & R. I. | 107½ |
| 800 | Erie Railway | s3 81⅜ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. | 28 |
| 800 | do | b3 82 | 100 | Ch. & N. W. Pr. | 62¾ |
| 300 | do | 82 | 100 | do | s3 62¾ |
| 2000 | do | 81⅞ | 100 | do | 62¾ |
| 760 | do | b3 82 | 100 | do | s5 62¾ |
| 50 | Ill. Cen. R. | 138 | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C. | s3 58 |
| 800 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 65 | 30,000 | O. & Miss. Cer. | 25¾ |
| 100 | do | b3 65 | 300 | Nic. Transit Co. | 7 |
| 100 | do | b10 65⅛ | 100 | do | 7⅛ |
| 300 | do | s3 65 | 200 | Canton Co. | 40 |
| 600 | do | 65⅛ | 500 | Cary Improv't. | 20 |
| 300 | do | s5 64⅞ | 100 | Quick. Min. Co. | 60 |
| 200 | do | b5 65⅝ | 700 | do | 59¾ |
| 100 | do | c 65 | 200 | do | 59¾ |
| 300 | Mich. Cen. R. | 109 | 200 | Mariposa M. Co. | 12¾ |

SATURDAY, July 15—P. M.

The price of Gold was ¼ to 1 per cent. lower to-day than on Friday. The range of sales 113@142@142½@142¼ ₱ cent. Exchange on London, for the day's steamers closed very quiet at 108¼@109 ₱ cent. for Gold. Some good Tobacco Bills on London drawn from Richmond with Bank indorsement sold for Currency at the equivalent of 108@108½ ₱ cent. for Gold. The Customs' demand for Gold to pay duties reached the large sum of $658,321 on Friday, and as follows on the other days of the week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | $446,270 | Thursday | $381,646 |
| Tuesday | 450,912 | Friday | 658,321 |
| Wednesday | 449,635 | Saturday | 457,249 |
| Total into Treasury for duties | | | $2,844,033 |
| Gold Interest paid out of Treasury | | | 872,447 |
| Gain in Gold for week | | | $1,971,586 |

Money as usual on Saturday was very freely offered, after 2 o'clock, to secure 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum from the Brokers for two days. Some of the leading houses continue to pay but 4 ₱ cent. on Government collateral. The Gold speculators are the highest bidders for Money, though not as large borrowers to-day as earlier in the week.

The parties who sold Erie and other Railways on Friday afternoon, on the reported adverse change in the Money market, found their calculations at fault before the close of Saturday. The market opened tame, but soon after the regular Board broke up, Erie advanced to 81½, and subsequently to 82¼ ₱ cent., and the other New-York and Western lines were firmer than on the printed sales, and the Miscellaneous list generally steady, with a further rise in the new speculation in old Brunswick (Georgia) Land Company of $1 50 ₱ share.

| | Frid. | Sat. | | Frid. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | N. West Pref | 61½ | 62¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 106⅜ | 106 | Rock Island | 106¾ | 107½ |
| N. Y. Central | 95 | 95½ | Fort Wayne | 87 | 88⅛ |
| Erie | 80⅝ | 82¼ | Cumb'land Coal | 42 | 42½ |
| Hudson | 110 | 110 | Quicksilver | 61¼ | 60 |
| Reading | 100⅜ | 101 | Mariposa | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| Mich. Southern | 64⅞ | 65¼ | Canton | 40½ | 39⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 138¼ | 138 | Atlantic Mail | 159 | 158⅞ |
| Mich Central | 109 | 109 | Brunswick | 11 | 12⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 88⅝ | 89 | Ohio Certificates | 25⅛ | 25⅜ |
| Northwest | 27½ | 28 | American Gold | 142¼ | 142¼ |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 110 | Chatham | 125 |
| Manhattan | 130 | Hanover | 106 |
| Merchants' | 107 | Irving | 106 |
| America | 130 | People's | 110 |
| City | 175 | Market | 100 |
| Tradesmen's | 125 | Shoe and Leather | 100 |
| Greenwich | 150 | Corn Exchange | 110 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 115 | Continental | 95 |
| Mechanics & Traders | 110 | St. Nicholas | 102½ |
| National | 105 | Commonwealth | 99 |
| Commerce | 106 | Importers' & Traders' | 102½ |
| Mechanics' B'k Ass. | 103 | Park | 140 |
| Broadway | 200 | Manf. and Merchants. | 99 |
| Ocean | 86 | Central National | 103 |
| Mercantile | 125 | First National | 205 |
| American Exchange | 113½ | Fourth National | 99 |

The shipments of Gold and Silver to-day were $52,366, making for the week, $298,280, including $185,931 Bar Gold from California, by the Cunarder of Wednesday.

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 92½ | Chi. & N. W. S. Fund | 95 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 | 104 | Chi. & N. W. 1st m | 83¼ |
| Erie 1sts, ex d., '68 | 101¼ | Del. L. & W. 1st mort | 102½ |
| Erie 7s, 2d mort., '59 | 103 | Tol. & Wab. 1st mort | 90 |
| Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883 | 100 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd | 90 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69 | 103 | Mil. & P. du C. 1st M | 97 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F., '85 | 102½ | Galena & Chi. ex | 103 |
| Hud. R. 6s con., '67 | 95 | N. J. Cen. 1st mort | 102 |
| Harlem 1st mort., '69-72 | 101 | N. J. Cen. 2d mort | 102½ |
| Mich. C., new 1sts 8's, '82 | 111 | Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 1st M | 100 |
| Chi., L.&Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. | 109 | Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M. | 93 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d. Mtg. | 87 | Cleve.& P. 2d mort | 90 |
| N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868 | 95 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M. | 40 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875 | 112 | Chi. & Alton S. F. | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st mort. | 87 | Chi. & Alton 1st mortg. | 95 |
| Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc. | 70 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st mort | 70 |

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on Aug. 1.

The Merchants' Clerks' Savings Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend.

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says in a recent letter: "In many parts of Western and Northern Germany the value of land is from three to five times what it was thirty years ago. House property, too, has risen immensely in towns of any importance and size. A Berlin house which in 1847 would have fetched 20,000 thalers, to-day could not be bought for less than 40,000 to 50,000 thalers. Other prices have gone up in proportion. In 1847, a Berlin family was certainly better off with £250 than to-day with £500 a year. Meat was about half as dear; rent but a third or a fourth of the exorbitant rates exacted now-a-days. Ladies and gentlemen, both from the heightened standard of respectability and the increase in the price of apparel, before the change came on, could cover their outer selves very decently at a third part of the expenditure now incurred as a matter of course. Labor commands double the sum in the market, being at the same time as much in demand as to have created a social revolution in the relations between employer and employe. Domestic servants especially have been pleased to assume the independent manners of 'helps.' Agricultural laborers—the *bête noire* of the country—gradually emerge from their old humility, going off to America by thousands, or casting wistful glances on 'the land of the free,' 'the republic of the plowman.' As regards the peasantry, being all independent, and many of them proprietors to a large extent, they have been directly and materially benefited by the new state of things. Upon the whole, and in comparison with the straightened circumstances of what now appears the olden time, prosperity is more general, even in the smaller towns and villages, than the homely habits and garb surviving in those places would seem to indicate."

—The *Chemical News* states that M. PELON has invented a new heating apparatus adapted to the warming of railway carriages, and called a "heat generator." It consists of a cone of wood, which is covered with hemp, and which is made to revolve with great speed within a hollow cone or copper. These are inclosed in a metallic vessel, through which air is passed, and becoming heated in the passage, is then conveyed to the carriage. The inventor proposes to place a generator outside each carriage; motion will be given to the wooden cone by one of the axles of the carriage; and the heated air will be admitted to the vehicle by an arrangement under the control of the passengers. Pending more extended trials, the inventor exhibits a little machine, which keeps chocolate hot. The "heat generator" is, indeed, in actual use at Paris, and seems to be really efficacious. The machine is turned by a force equal only to about the twentieth of a horse-power, but, after rotating about eight or ten minutes, the air escaping from the apparatus was found to have attained a temperature of 70 degrees C.

— Prince Couza, of Wallachia, has lately adopted an infant. The following story is now being circulated in Bucharest as to that adoption: "One day," says the *Nord*, "Prince Couza, accompanied by several friends, was walking beyond the town. Suddenly they heard cries resembling those of a new-born infant, and which proceeded from the side of the river. The Prince sent one of his aides-de-camp to inquire into the cause; the officer returned and announced that the voice was that of a young infant, exposed in a cradle on the river. The Prince hastened forward, and raising his eyes to heaven cried out, 'I had prayed to God to send me a child, and I had waited for one in vain; behold it here! I cannot here mistake the hand of Providence, and I will adopt the infant.' He immediately ordered the child (a male) to be taken to the palace, where the archimandrite soon came to formally declare the adoption. This little story, the arrangements of which, since the time of Moses, have not the merit of novelty, has greatly amused Bucharest society."

A letter from Schaffhausen, Switzerland, of the 25th, says: "Great preparations are being made here for the Federal rifle match, which takes place in a few days, and is expected to be splendid. Our pretty little town of 10,000 souls at this moment rivals in activity the first cities of the republic. Never have the prizes of honor and the sum total to be distributed reached so large a sum, and further contributions are still expected. The sums to be competed for will amount in all to about 400,000 francs. In 1863, at Chaux-de-Fonds, the prizes were only 375,582 francs; at Stanz, in 1861, 221,643 francs; and at Zurich, in 1859, 262,000 francs. At the first Federal match, held at Aarau in 1824, only 15,000 francs could be collected. Great progress has, therefore, been realized."

—The *Czas*, of the 17th, publishes the subjoined: "The Grand Master of Police of Warsaw announces that a sale of objects of value will take place by auction on the 26th, at the Hotel de Ville. The sale will comprise gold watches, ear-rings, brooches, and wedding and other rings. These objects have belonged to political prisoners and have been taken from them at the moment of their incarceration. More than one wife will perhaps find in the collection the marriage-ring of her husband, and mothers will recognize objects which have belonged to their sons, and will, without doubt, purchase them at more than their value in remembrance of the regretted persons by whom they were formerly worn."

—The Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, founded as a memorial of his Royal Highness the late President of the society, has been awarded this year to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, for distinguished merit in promoting in many ways, by his personal exertions, the international progress of arts, manufactures and commerce, the proofs of which are afforded by his judicious patronage of art, his enlightened commercial policy, and especially by the abolition of passports in favor of British subjects. His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, the President, has himself communicated this decision to the Emperor, by whom it has been most graciously received.

—It appears by a parliamentary return that twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Britannic Majesty's land forces were drowned at the various military-stations of the United Kingdom during the year 1864. On the 27th of March last, a circular general order was issued on the subject of gymnastic instruction for the army, which directs, among other things, that swimming is to be taught as a military duty at all stations where facilities for it exist, and a variety of details are given; but it appears that, "as regards swimming, arrangements have not yet been matured for carrying the above circular into effect."

—Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR has written the following letter to thank the Mayor and Corporation of Bordeaux for their congratulations on her elevation to knighthood:

MONSIEUR: I really do not know in what terms to express to you my thanks for the congratulations which you have offered me on your own part and on that of my compatriots. I rejoice that the great honor bestowed on me by Her Majesty the Empress has given me the opportunity of expressing my profound, respectful and devoted gratitude to yourself and the citizens of Bordeaux. ROSA BONHEUR.

— The Queen of Madagascar, according to a letter received in Paris, has begun to wear crinoline. She inaugurated the new fashion at a religious ceremony in which she took part on the 15th of April last, near Tananariva. The novelty seems to have been favorably received by the population; but only the princesses of the royal family have been authorized to adopt it. The Queen has, however, made one exception in favor of the wife of RAIMILAIARIVONY, her Prime Minister.

— M. ST. MARC-GIRARDIN narrowly escaped the bandit GIARDULLO a short time since. Being at Naples he asked the authorities whether the road to Paestum was safe. "Of course it is," was the reply. "There are no brigands now except in the reactionary journals." M. GIRARDIN proceeded on his way, but was stopped by a patrol who induced him to go back to Naples. He had reason to congratulate himself on having done so, as a party of visitors was seized by the brigands the next day.

— At the wedding of a burgomaster in a village of Upper Austria last week, all the relations of the bride and bridegroom were entertained for three days of uninterrupted festivity. The bill of fare includes, among other things consumed on this occasion, forty-eight oxen, forty-six pigs and sheep, sixty-seven calves, and several hundred barrels of wine.

—A correspondent of the *Journal de Genève* says: "The Prince of WALES made his first official pun the other day. At the dinner he gave to Count LAGRANGE he wore a cravat with the colors of the winner of the Derby. 'This is an additional *tie* between France and England,' he said to the count. In English, tie signifies both bond of union and cravat."

—A Russian journal, the *Northern Post*, relates that the wife of a peasant named MOLTCHANOW, of Tzvetow, in the government of Koursk, recently gave birth to a son, on the following day to a son and a daughter, and three days after to another daughter. The second boy died, and the mother also at the last accouchement; the three other children are still living.

— It is stated that instructions were sent some time since, by the English Government, to the Captain of the *Shenandoah* to abstain from all hostilities against the ships of the United States, and that Earl RUSSELL has undertaken to send an intimation of the fact to the British Consuls in the East. The *Shenandoah* is supposed to be on the coast of Japan.

— One of the Duke of Athole's gamekeepers has recently shot and captured no fewer than twenty-one foxes. One of them, after being trapped, gnawed and bit off its leg and escaped, leaving the entangled part behind. The animal, however, was shot next day at a considerable distance from where it had been trapped.

—Mr. BURNAND, (Mrs. BEECHER STOWE'S sculptor friend,) of Pimlico, Mr. NOBLE, of Bruton-street, and Mr. MARSHALL WOOD, of Osnaburg-street, have all received commissions to execute busts of the late Mr. CORDEN. One is for the Reform Club, and Mr. BRIGHT orders the others.

—Mr. SCHWENCK GILBERT, the son of the author of "*Shirley Hall Asylum*" and other recent popular works, has just joined the *Punch* staff. As this gentleman very cleverly illustrates his own writings, we shall soon probably have a serial story or a burlesque from his pen, with pictures to match.

— It is said that Prince NAPOLEON will soon proceed on a voyage of circumnavigation or discovery, which is likely to keep him away for a considerable period. He will be escorted by a body of *savans*. The Princess CLOTILDE will probably pass the Winter in Italy.

—The Roman correspondent of the *Morning Post* says the Pope has "by no means approved of the Archbishop of Paris' Christian charity, in blessing the late Marshal MAGNAN'S coffin, decorated, as it was, with the Masonic emblems prohibited by the Roman Church."

—A communication from Odessa to the Moscow *Gazette* states that not a day passes without one or two fires happening in the former place. The origin of those disasters is not known. Some persons pretend that malevolence is not a stranger to their occurrence.

—We see by the Chinese papers that an "Alpine Club" has been formed at Kiukiang. It has held its first meeting on the summit of the mountain behind the settlement, said to be 5,000 feet high, and very difficult of ascent.

—From Bucharest it is reported that the nuns of the cloister of Zamaira had buried their abbess alive in her own cell. A legal investigation into the circumstances has been instituted.

—The Swiss Federal Council offers a prize of 20,000f. for the best model of a breech-loading fire-arm. Competitors to send in their specimens before the 1st September. Those models must fulfil certain defined conditions.

—It is stated in some of the continental journals that a marriage has been arranged between the Hereditary Prince of Denmark and the daughter of the Grand Duchess of LEUCHTENBERG.

—The Emperor of Austria has just re-established the Imperial Guard of Hungary, composed of the sons of noble families, and which, until 1849, has done duty at the Imperial Palace at Vienna.

—Letters from St. Petersburg announce the death of General of Cavalry DOLGOROUKOW, aged 78. He had taken part in the battles of Austerlitz and Moscow.

—The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin has sent to the Pope, on the occasion of the Whitsuntide holidays, a sum of 90,000f., as well as a casket of jewelry and other valuable objects.

— At Venice a bomb was recently thrown into the gondola of M. BEMBO, the Podesta, and exploded. The gondola was injured, but no one was wounded.

— The monument at Logierait to the late Duke ATHOLE is to take the form of a Celtic cross, and, with the pediment, will reach to a height of 59 feet.

The Paris Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale has offered a prize of £60 for an ink which will not corrode steel pens.


CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED nails, diseased joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. W. JAMES, No. 691 Broadway, between Amity and 4th sts.


## DRY GOODS


DRY GOODS FOR CASH

FOSTER BROTHERS

will open on

MONDAY MORNING,

A LARGE STOCK OF THE

BEST CHALLY DELAINES,

at 25c. a yard; former price 37½c.

Also, clearing-out sale of

FRENCH MOZAMBIQUES.

Mozambiques for 25c.—worth 3s.

Mozambiques for 2s. 6d.—worth 45c.

Mozambiques for 37½c.—former price 62½c.

Also, 500 black and white

BALMORAL SKIRTS

for $3, that would be cheap at $4 50.

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,

bought with gold at 128, which we will sell at the old prices.

We are determined to meet the demand for

CHEAP GOODS,

and parties favoring us with their custom shall have goods at

CHEAP PRICES.

Everything sold for cash. We adopt the system for it enables us to sell for small profits.

WHITE FLANNELS, RED FLANNELS,

GRAY FLANNELS,

BLUE FLANNELS, CANTON FLANNELS, &c.. &c., bought before the advance, and will be sold at the old rates. Great bargains in MUSLINS, both bleached and brown, HOSIERY, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, CASSIMERES, LINEN BOSOMS, &c., &c.

FROM AUCTION, AT AUCTION PRICES.

FOSTER BROTHERS,

No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

A new choice of FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS, just received from Paris.

Also, NEW ORGANDIES and PERCALES.

A very fine choice of SACQUES, in PIQUE, MARSEILLES and WHITE ALPACCA.

Some NEW DRESS GOODS.

PLAIN ALPACCA, LATEST SHADES.

Also, POPELINE MELANGE, LATEST SHADES.

KID GLOVES.

A NEW ASSORTMENT has been received, Summer colors, in the recommendable Angele make.

LEGRAIN,

No. 729 Broadway,

Corner Waverley-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will open, at retail, on

MONDAY, July 17,

a choice assortment of garments for

TRAVELING and the SEA-SIDE.

Also fresh assortments of

FINE WHITE GOODS,

FRENCH POPLINS,

GOATS' HAIR,

WHITE ALPACA, JACONETS and CAMBRICS,

ZPHYR WOOL TIDIES,

AND

FANCY FLANNELS for

BATHING SUITS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and Tenth-st.

GREAT SALE OF

MOURNING GOODS,

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

M. & A. MYERS will open the balance of their Summer stock for 30 days, at far below cost of importation, from MONDAY, 17th inst. M. & A. MYERS,

No. 623 Broadway.

VALENTINE & CO.,

NO. 12 4TH-AV.,

are closing the balance of their

GENTS', LADIES' and MISSES'

SUMMER UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

LACE MITS CHEAP.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS.

No. 12 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute Park.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.


## MILLINERY.


SEA-SIDE AND TRAVELING HATS, AT L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Straw bonnets at $1—worth $4. Jockey hats, new styles; Neapolitan turbans and sun-hats, children's hats, feathers and flowers.


## INSURANCE.


OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,

Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

CASH CAPITAL $3,540,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865 | $7,438,572 78 |
| Total amount of premiums | 6,271,114 68 |
| Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c. | 2,064,754 02 |
| Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies | 651,212 97 |
| Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not | 700,354 89 |
| Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863 | 6 per cent. |
| Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums | 12 per cent. |
| Dividend for the year to stockholders | 71 per cent. |

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Rowe, | Daniel W. Teller, |
| Daniel W. Lord, | John D. Bates, |
| George Miln, | Charles Hickox, |
| John Atkinson, | Robert Bowne, |
| Thos. A. C. Cochrane, | Lawrence Myers, |
| Wm. H. Halsey, | S. S. Derrick, |
| Thos. Barron, | Moses Merick, |
| Roland G. Mitchell, | David J. Fly, |
| Albert G. Lee, | Joseph Morrison, |
| George P. Deshon, | Wm. H. Popham, |
| O. L. Sims, | B. C. Morris, Jr., |
| M. F. Merick, | Ezra Nye, |
| Wm. B. Ogden, | Henry J. Cammann, |
| John Armstrong, | Thomas Lord, |
| B. C. Morris, | Preston H. Hodges, |
| Andrew J. Rich, | J. B. Griffin. |

B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.


## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 6, 1865. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the 7th-av., as now fixed by law, from 110th-st. to 135th-st., and to establish the grade of the said avenue from 135th-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a plan showing the proposed grade from 110th-st. to the Harlem River at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same on or before the 22d day of July instant.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.

By order of the Comptroller.

JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Steams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 83 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.


## FINANCIAL.


VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALSO,

ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Place de la Bourse,

Paris.

Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 50 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of a BOX lettered HARGOUS & CO., stolen from the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on the 13th inst., containing:

$15,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,311, 2,439, 3,290, 3,292, 3,293, 4,767, 4,768, 4,769, 4,770, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 2,313, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Illinois Central Bonds, Nos. 12,145, 12,147, 7,263, 2,007, 310, 311, 9,672, $500 each; No. 5,481, $1,000.

$5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds, Nos. 230, 230, 1,941, 2,612, 2,680.

$12,000 Missouri State Bonds, Northern Missouri, 3,692, 3,692, $1,000 each.

St. Louis Iron Mountain, 1,606, $1,000 each; 2,046, 967, $1,000 each.

Draft £500 sterling on Baring Bros. & Co., London; £177 1s. 5d. on H. D'Oleine & Co., on Droege & Co., Manchester.

$1,349 67 in gold coin.

Certificate of Deposit issued by Manhattan Company, dated June 14, No. 468, $10,000; dated June 12, No. 466, $3,000; dated June 14, No. 471, $4,613 65.

Certificate of 100 shares Mariposa Mining Company, No. 2,067, name of James Hay.

Certificate No. 78, 250 shares Phillips' Petroleum Company.

The above reward will be paid on return of the papers, and no questions asked.

HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARK,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO

## FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE AND elegant Summer hotel, widely and favorably known as the

HEATH HOUSE,

at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of its late owner,

EPHRAIM MARSH, DECEASED.

This establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, ten-pin alleys; also large stables and carriage sheds, besides 30 acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly 20 acres, filled with magnificent shade trees.

This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels.

It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and within a year, by the extension of the same railroad to Easton, will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.

Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.

Terms easy. For particulars address

WM. W. MARSH, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
WM. W. MARSH, JOHN MARSH, THEO. LITTLE, } Executors.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

RIDGEWOOD LOTS FOR SALE—300 LOTS beautifully situated between East New-York and Cypress Hill; they are accessible by two city railroads, on a fine grade, and rapidly improving in value; price $150. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 420 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brown stone house, with or without the elegant furniture, on Murray Hill, for sale cheap, or exchange in part for country place; others for sale; $10,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, AT $1,100 TO $2,000; also, 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 40 lots, $2,500 to $8,500; 700 lots, $150 to $350; all beautifully located, at East New-York. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three-story and basement, brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot half the block; modern improvements. Apply at No. 139, next door.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, WITH IMmediate possession for sale, a first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store, on Murray-st.; a prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

AT NO. 189 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE John-st., desirable offices to let at from $300 to $800 per annum. Apply to T. B. BYNNER, on the premises.

STABLES TO LET—30 STALLS, IN 18TH-ST., between Irving-place and 3d-av. Apply on the premises Monday, 10½ to 1 o'clock.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A PARTY OF HIGH STANDING CAN secure a spacious suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, (parlor, dining and four bed rooms,) in a large house on Madison-av., occupied by a family of four adults, who offer a strictly first-class home and a private table. Address with name, E. E., Box. No. 170 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN JERSEY CITY, living accessible to two ferries, will rent two rooms, furnished, with or without board, to gentlemen. Address, with name and reference, A B C, Jersey City Post-office.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWMAN Springs, Red Bank, New-Jersey, can be obtained at the delightful situation on the banks of the North Shrewsbury River, one and a half miles from the village of Red Bank. Green, shady walks, rustic Summer houses, cold crystal and iron springs, fine fishing, gunning and bathing on the premises. Now open by J. W. GRIGGS.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBtain Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD ROOMS, PLEASant location, at Milton, 75 miles from the city, on the Hudson. Terms, from $6 to $8 per week. Address T. WOOLSEY, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, or Mrs. A. P. WOOLSEY, Milton.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Jersey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I. —Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—HAS TO LET A FEW desirable rooms, just vacated. This favorite resort is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arcturesmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., and returning arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M.

B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

HORSE-SHOE NAIL MACHINE.

EUROPEAN PATENTS FOR SALE.

Successful machines for making horse-shoe nails are of recent American invention. They have not been introduced into Europe. Letters-patent have just been secured in France and Belgium by the inventor, for the best machine in use for this purpose. These patents he proposes to sell in this country. He has also taken measures to obtain patents for the invention in Great Britain and other European States. All of which he will sell on liberal terms.

This is the machine now used by the Ansable Horse Nail Company, of Keeseville, N. Y., and the Northwestern Horse Nail Company, of Chicago, Ill.

For further information call on the subscriber at No. 350 Pearl-st., opposite Frankfort-st., office of the New-York *Mercantile Journal*

D. DODGE.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE and retail dry goods and grocery-store, now doing a good trade in Peekskill, N. Y.; is situated on Main-st., and acknowledged to be the best stand in town; a rare chance for an enterprising man; the present owner has other business which requires his attention. For particulars address J. H. MASON, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHINA and glass store, No. 252 3d-av.; established over twenty-one years; ill-health the only cause for selling. Apply to ROBT. T. REILEY, No. 252 3d-av.

## MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this city, with a good presence and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged, but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property and high social position, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable and prepossessing lady of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. All communications sacredly confidential. Address, in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, PHILIP SIDNEY, box No. 174 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AGED 25, NOT bad looking and of good disposition and business prospects, desires to open a correspondence with an educated young lady, with a view to matrimony. Communications will be treated with all merited attention and confidence. Address S. MARK, Williamsburgh Post-office.

## AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 sets of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harness, and
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness.

This harness has been used in the public service, but is still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF SCRANTON COAL. 50,000 TONS.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their twenty-eighth monthly auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, their entire anticipated receipts, at Elizabethport, for the month of August next.

The quantity to be offered on this occasion will not be less than

FIFTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the months of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:

GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.

Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

20,000 TO 60,000 TONS OF PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

JOHN EWEN, President.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.
ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 60,000 tons of FRESH MINED "PITTSTON" COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of August.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

CONTENTS OF SHIP-YARD FOOT OF EAST 18TH-STREET.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY, July 17, 1865, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, foot of East 18th-st., by order of Squires & Marsh, assignee of Van Densen Bros., the contents of the ship-yard, consisting of steam-engines and boilers 20-horse power, sawmill, pulleys, spikes, jack-screws, augurs, anvils, blacksmith tools, boat-davits, cranks, blocks, clinch-rings, oak logs and planks, wedges, oak and chestnut timber, do. foothooks, trucks, carts and harness, brick office, Herring safe, &c., &c. The whole to be sold positively, without reserve.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 2,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON

will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
ON
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The entire stock of the estate of Geo. Brodie, so many years the leader of fashions for Harper's and Gody's *Magazines*, consisting of French, English and American cloaks, mantillas, cloak and dress trimmings, laces, &c., &c., will be sold regardless of cost, to close the concern, before the 21st. MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee,
No. 300 Canal-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND 83D-ST., estate of Ritter Hadley, deceased, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York: Bowery, No. 164—3-story brick house; lot 24.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 166 and 166½—3-story frame house; lot 25.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 212 and 212½—3-story brick store; lot 25x100. Bowery, No. 248 and 248½—3-story brick house; lot 21x83.4. East 83d-st.—1 lot north side, 25.4 east of 3d-av. 25.3x102.2. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell on TUESDAY, July 18, at 10 o'clock, the new and handsome furniture contained in dwelling on Kent-av., first door south of Bush-st.: Rosewood piano, mahogany sofas, chairs, &c.; Brussels and other carpets, &c., &c.; parlor, dining-room, kitchen and bedroom furniture. Sale positive. Terms cash, in bankable money.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH good references, a situation as housekeeper, or to do sewing and other light work in a private family. Apply to Mrs. MOULTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the week; no objections to going to the country. Address M. A., Station G, New-York City.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO CUTS AND trims dresses in the latest style, wishes work by the day or week. Call at or address No. 550 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man who has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHING A PLEASANT home near this city, and able and willing to superintend the household arrangements of a small family in compensation for her board, may find such by addressing H., Box No. 384 Post-office, New-York. References required.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young man, who is accustomed to investigate mercantile credits. Apply, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress; must be neat, obliging and a good sewer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED — THREE EXPERIENCED SALESmen for the retail button trade. Address by letter, for three days, R. S., Post-office Box No. 6,858, giving reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER OR JEWELER; also an apprentice at the business. Inquire at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 443 6th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from June, 1850, to this date, for sale. Address Mrs. EBLING, Last-st., Harlem, New-York.

## SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MORNING STAR will follow on Wednesday, July 19.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN—building | 3,412 | ..... |
| ENGLAND—building | 3,430 | ..... |
| SCOTLAND—building | 3,430 | ..... |
| ERIN | 3,310 | Grace. |
| HELVETIA | 3,315 | Prowse. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,872 | Grogan. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Lewis. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Asplitt. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

*Medical attendance free of charge.*

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22
GLASGOW.....WEDNESDAY.....July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....July 29

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with SOCRATES.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander.
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to CHARLES JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

ON WEDNESDAY,
The first-class steamship
STARLIGHT, Capt. PEDRICK,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on July 27.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

ORLEANS LINE—FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIrect.—The United States Mail Steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, on WEDNESDAY July 19, at 4 P. M. precisely. The passenger accommodations by this steamer are unsurpassed by those of any other in the trade. For freight or passage apply to
W. H. ROBSON & CO., No. 119 Front-st.

## HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

IMPORTANT.

Soldiers discharged upon partial descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AND CLAIM AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, New-York City.

N. B.—Applications can be made by letters.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS who enlisted in the years 1862-3-4, and not paid their State bounty, can be paid by applying at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $3; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class state-room accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANding at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNtain HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEWBRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atlantic, | Laird's Mansion House, |
| Metropolitan, | United States Hotel, |
| Clarendon, | Pavilion, |
| Remond, | Green's Bath, |
| National, | Howland's, |
| Congress Hall, | Conover's Lawn. |

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:

# THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

## Arrival and Departure of the First New-Hampshire Cavalry and Seventh Rhode Island—Departure of the Fourth Vermont.

THE FIRST NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY.

The First New-Hampshire Cavalry arrived yesterday afternoon by the New-Jersey Railroad, landing at foot of Cortlandt-street at about 2 o'clock. Marching quietly down to the Battery Barracks, the men took dinner, and at 4 o'clock the command took special steamer for New-London, as they could not be carried by the boats of the regular route. The First expect to reach Concord, N. H., this evening or to-morrow morning. While in Baltimore, a private named JAMES RAMSEY, Company I, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, (which regiment passed through this city on Friday,) attempted to get upon the train, failing in which he was run over and horribly crushed. RAMSEY lived in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue B, in this city. He was thought to be mortally wounded by the officers of the First Cavalry.

The First New-Hampshire Cavalry was raised in Concord, in 1861, and was serving at the time of its discharge in the Second Brigade, Third Division, of the cavalry corps of Gen. SHERIDAN. The regiment has had 2,400 men upon its roster, and returns with 512. They fought under Gens. Stoneman, Pleasonton, Kilpatrick, Wilson, Torbett and Custer, and have seen a great deal of hard service. The following is the roster of their officers:

Brevat Brig.-Gen. JOHN L. THOMPSON; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. T. Hutchins; Majors, A. Wyman, J. F. Andrews, J. A. Cummings; Adjutant, F. P. Cram; Quartermaster, George W. Towle; Commissary, W. H. Moulton; Surgeon, G. W. Pierce; Assistant Surgeon, F. A. Eldridge.

*Line Officers*—Company A—First Lieutenant, John Steele; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Morrison. Company B—Captain, Otis C. Wyatt; Second Lieutenant, J. S. Cilley. Company C—Captain, P. L. Wiggan; Second Lieutenant, John P. Thompson. Company D—First Lieutenant, F. P. Stone. Company E—Second Lieutenant, W. W. Tuttle. Company F—Captain N. H. Brown; First Lieutenant, G. H. Smith. Company G—Captain, G. T. Crum; Second Lieutenant, P. J. Converse; Company H—First Lieutenant, C. E. Patrick. Company I—Captain, W. H. Palmer. Company K—Captain, G. A. Robbins; First Lieutenant, Frank P. Flynn. Company L—First Lieutenant, Phillip Jones. Company M—First Lieutenant, Thos. C. Edwards.

First New-Hampshire, Second Brigade, CUSTER'S Division, 3d, raised in Concord, 1861.

1862—Front Royal, Va., May 30; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; POPE'S Campaign, Va., Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13.

1863 — STONEMAN'S Raid around Richmond, April 29—May 4; Chancellorsville, Va., May 5; first Brandy Station, Va., June 12; Aldie Gap, Va., June 19; Loudon Valley, Va., June 20–2; Gettysburgh, Md., July 1–5; Falling Waters, Md., July 11; Culpepper Campaign, Va., Sept. 6–11; second Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11.

1864—WILSON'S raid, June 9—July 1; White Oak Swamp, June 14; Blacks and Whites, June 15; Nottoway's Court-house, June 26; Ream's Station, Va., June 30; Winchester (covering SHERIDAN'S retreat,) Va., Aug. 17; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 22; Reameystown, Va., Aug. 27; skirmishing for 20 days on Opequan Creek, Aug. 28—Sept. 17; Smithfield, Sept. 18; Winchester (grand charge,) Sept. 19; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21; Massennenten Gap, Sept. 22-4; Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 25; Bridgewater, Va., Sept. 28; Tom's Brook Va., Oct. 9; Cedar Creek, Va. (where CUSTER'S Division captured 42 pieces of artillery,) Oct. 19; fight at Back Roads, Va. (near Newtown,) Nov. 11-12; Lacy's Spring, Dec. 21.

1865—Moorefield Raid, (marched 115 miles in forty-eight hours,) Jan. 28; SHERIDAN'S great nineteen days' raid, Feb. 27—March 17; Waynesboro, March 2; Ashland, March 15; Five Forks, Va., March 29—April 1; Jettersville Station, Va., April 3–5; Amelia Court-house, Va., April 6; Farmville, Va., April 7; Appomattox Court-house, April 8–9; Surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Hollow,) April 9.

THE SEVENTH RHODE ISLAND.

The above regiment arrived late last evening from Washington, via Amboy route, and after supper at the Battery departed for Providence in the 11 o'clock steamer. The command numbered 200 men.

The Seventh Rhode Island Regiment, having been ordered to organize by Gov. SPRAGUE, camp was established near Providence, and the recruiting of the regiment commenced on the 9th of August, 1861. On the 10th of September, the regiment having been fully organized and equipped, left for Washington, with 919 men. The first battle of the Seventh Rhode Island was that of Fredericksburgh, Va., when they fought with the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, behaving with marked gallantry. Col. BLISS, in his report to the Adjutant-General, says: "Both officers and men behaved splendidly and to my entire satisfaction." The loss of the Seventh on that disastrous day was very heavy, owing to the ground over which they were obliged to pass being exposed to a heavy artillery crossfire. In this battle Lieut.-Col. SAYLES was struck by a shell and instantly killed; Maj. JAS. BABBITT and Adjutant C. F. PAGE were both severely wounded, on the crest in front of the enemy's works, Maj. BABBITT'S wound proving mortal. In the report of Gen. NAGLE, commanding the division, he speaks of the gallantry displayed by the Seventh Rhode Island. He says: "The Seventh Rhode Island had never been under fire before, and much credit is due Col. BLISS for the able manner in which he manœuvered his men, he having lost the assistance of his Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant, during the engagement. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of the Seventh Rhode Island."

This regiment has continued with the Ninth Corps ever since the battle of Fredericksburgh, sharing the perils and glories of the Burnside campaign in Tennessee and making the tiresome overland march on their way to join the Army of the Potomac during the Winter months of 1863-4.

The following are the battles in which the Ninth were engaged:

1862—Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Blue Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17—Dec. 5.

1864—Spottsylvania, Va., May 7-8; TolopotomyCreek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1–3; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.,; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29–30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand Assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is the complete roster of the Seventh Rhode Island:

*Field and Staff*—Col. Zenas R. Bliss; Lieut.-Col. Percy Daniels; Major, Ethan A. Jenks; Adjutant, John Sullivan; Surgeon, James Harris; Assistant-Surgeons, Albert G. Sprague and Chas. G. Corey.

*Captains*—William H. Joyce, Jas. N. Potter, Geo. A. Wilber, Geo. W. Stone, Edwin L. Hunt, Peleg E. Peckham.

*First Lieutenants*—James F. Merrill, Winthrop A. Moore, W. W. Webb, Daniel S. Rennington, Albert A. Bolies, Ephraim C. Morse, Winfield S. Chappell, Edwin R. Allen, John McKay, Wm. H. Johnson, Jas. T. Phelps.

*Second Lieutenant*—Fuller Dingley.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH VERMONT.

The Fourth Vermont left by steamer yesterday morning for Albany, en route for Burlington. They had a good hearty breakfast at the Battery before leaving. The One Hundred and Fifty-Second New-York Regiment is now in town.

# THE POLICE COURTS.

## Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ASSAULT BY ONE OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

Mr. JULIUS PERRIDEANS, of No. 258 Third-avenue, made oath that on the 5th inst., AMEAL SANTONI, a French coffee-merchant, stabbed him in the right side of the body, inflicting a dangerous wound, which laid him up in Bellevue Hospital until yesterday, and that he gave Mr. SANTONI no provocation whatever. The accused, who is of the French Legion of Honor, and evidently a gentleman of good standing, was apprehended by Patrolman JOHN LA RUE, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Justice DODGE required him to find $1,000 bail.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY BANK—TENS.

Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK, of No. 152 Eighth-avenue, merchant, entered complaint against JOHN MCCLOUD, a South Boston youth of 18, for tendering in payment for a fancy shirt, of the value of $3, a spurious ten-dollar note, purporting to have been uttered by the Fairfield County Bank of Norwalk, Conn. The accused, whom Policeman JOHN BUTCHER arrested, told Justice DODGE that he was not aware that the bill was worthless. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Mr. PAUL GRAVILLE, of No. 109 Eighth-avenue, grocer, made affidavit that on Friday afternoon he left $165 under a box on a shelf in his store, and that ELIZA WILBERFORCE, a young colored girl, who was scrubbing the place, stole the same. Policeman AUGUSTUS BREDE arrested the accused, but did not recover the money, and the prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail....DAVID BRANNON, carpenter, who recently roomed with Mr. ROBERT B. WAGNER, of No. 131 Bleecker-street, took that person's trunk, on the night of the 11th, and removed the same, with its contents, which are valued at $200, to another boarding-house, and was not again seen until Friday afternoon, when he was apprehended by Patrolman DERMOT FARLEY, of the Eighth Ward. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail....JOHN COLLINS, of No. 44 West Sixteenth-street, shoemaker, was arrested by Policeman LEWIS, of the Fifteenth Ward, for stealing $100 worth of harness from Mr. CYRUS LAWRENCE'S stables, at No. 58 West Fifteenth-street. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

## Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

UNGRATEFUL DOMESTIC.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, of No. 220 Grand-street, made affidavit that on the evening of the 2d of May last, while she was at a theatre, her domestic, JANE DIXON, who is otherwise known as ANTOINETTE VIRGINIA GOLDEN, left her dwelling with three silk dresses, four calico dresses, a white dress, a bonnet, a sun-shade, six pillow-cases and other articles, and that, subsequently, several of these articles were recovered at a pawn-shop. Mrs. THOMSON'S search for the girl was fruitless until Friday afternoon, and then, finding her in Grand-street, the complainant turned her over to Officer DEVOY, of the Seventh Ward. The prisoner was committed for examination. She appeared at Mrs. THOMSON'S dwelling as a homeless orphan, and Mrs. THOMPSON gave her shelter as a domestic as matter of charity.

HOPELESS STOLIDITY.

A boy of about 12 years, whose surname is SNYDER, and who is of sound mind, was apprehended by Policeman GEORGE DAVIS, yesterday morning, and on appearing before Justice SHANDLEY he could not tell the number of his parents' abode, in First-avenue, or his christen-name, and when asked where he was born he replied, "Up the street."

# BOILER EXPLOSION IN SECOND-AVENUE.

## One Man Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yerterday forenoon a steam-boiler exploded in Messrs. NOLEN & STREBS' steam saw-mill, on the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, and PATRICK COLLINS, the fireman, who was in the engine-room, was buried in the ruins of the shed wherein the boiler stood. It is supposed that he was instantly killed. OWEN KELTY, of Greene-street, near Broome, and JACOB B. LAKE, of No. 49 North Third-street, Williamsburgh, engineers, were very seriously scalded, cut, and bruised, and Policeman WEITCH, of the Nineteenth Precinct, took them to Bellevue Hospital. JOSEPH PARKER, EDWIN FAY, and PATRICK BARRY, workmen in the mill, were also severely bruised, cut, and scalded, but they required no assistance in getting to their respective homes. Immediately after the explosion a section of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, under command of Sergeant FITZGERALD, hastened to the spot and commenced the work of removing the ruins, and in this they were aided by members of Fire Engine Company No. 37, and a number of civilians who dwell near the scene of disaster; but it was quite 3 o'clock before they reached the body of COLLINS. The corpse was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, and a Coroner was notified. The police think the explosion resulted from the heedlessness of the engineer in leaving the boiler with an insufficient supply of water. The building wherein the boiler stood was completely demolished, and much of Messrs. NOLEN & STEERS' machinery was shattered. It has been ascertained that only one life was lost.

## Fire in Broadway.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning an incendiary fire was discovered in the hall-way under the stairs leading to the second story of No. 74 Bleecker-street, and before the firemen could gain mastery of the flames the upper floor and part of the second story were destroyed. Considerable damage was also done at No. 641 Broadway, adjoining. The losses and insurances are as follows: M. E. E. SHEPHARD, silver-plater, lost $800; insured for $500 by the Continental Company. Mr. CHRISTIAN FLOCKS, cigar-maker, $800, and insured in the Hanover office for $500. Messrs. J. M. GRENNELL & Co. lost $300, and are not insured. Mr. G. W. BURGHER lost $150, and has $200 insurance in the Kings County office. Mr. C. N. BROWN lost $200, and is not insured. Mr. A. E. DELOUEST, plumber, lost $200, and is insured for $1,500 in the Franklin office of Philadelphia. Mr. LEFFERTS, of No. 641 Broadway, estimates the loss on his stock of dry goods at $5,000; his insurance is $16,000, in the Atlantic, Corn Exchange, Columbia and Standard offices. Mr. ISAAC SOLOMON, jeweler, of No. 641 Broadway, lost about $500, and is insured for $10,000 in the Brevoort, Jersey City, Lafayette, Stuyvesant and Tradesmen's offices. The building, which was damaged to the extent of about $1,300, is fully insured.

# GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ONE OF THE HAPPY FAMILY.—The large white cat which everybody remembers as a picture of perfect content, somehow escaped from the happy family's cage, during the great fire, and was captured unhurt and not even singed. Grimalkin may be seen at Mr. STORM'S hat store, No. 136 Fulton-street, and Mr. BARNUM can secure the animal by proving property and paying charges of keeping. The latter are not heavy, as the cat would not eat until her food had been saturated with morphine; and in this discovery Mr. STORM thinks that he has obtained the secret of the management of the happy family.

SYMPATHY FOR BARNUM.—As a proof of the wide-spread sympathy existing for the great Showman, Mr. SYLVESTER RLEECKER, Superintendent of the Museum, informs us that Mr. BARNUM has received letters from all sources, offering him various curiosities for his new Museum. Mr. W. STUART has tendered him the use of Winter Garden for a few weeks, and Mr. FOX, of the Bowery Theatre, offers him wardrobes, properties, &c., for the production of his new pantomine. Mr. BARNUM will probably open at Winter Garden during this week, exhibiting in conjunction with the pantomine, all his natural living curiosities.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—CHARLES MINLEY, of No. 33 Gansevoort-street, a child of 2 years, was run over, last evening, and instantly killed, by car No. 2 of the Ninth-avenue Railroad line, near his parents' dwelling....JOHN MCCRAW, a youth of 12 years, was instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, in the Allaire Works, a heavy piece of machinery having fallen on him. The body was taken to the parents' abode, at No. 303 Monroe-street....An unknown man was accidentally drowned, last evening, off Twenty-eighth-street, North River.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning JAMES WILSON, a returned sold er, was run over at the intersection of Fifty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, by a Hudson River Railroad train. His head and body were terribly crushed, and he was instantly killed. Friends took charge of the body, and an inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

THE STOVER-PORTER CASE.—This tedious examination, on an affidavit alleging that the defendant, PORTER, swindled his client, STOVER, to the amount of $20,000, has been further postponed to Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

THE FIRE IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET—CORRECTION.—Messrs. ACKERMAN request us to state that the fire on Friday afternoon, which consumed their premises, did not originate therein, but in the curled hair factory of Messrs. BEISER & SON.

# LAW REPORTS.

## Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS SENTENCED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

In the case of Henry Hastings, who was, on Monday, convicted of burglary committed at No. 21 Warren-street, May 11, the counsel for the prisoner moved for a new trial on the merits. The motion was denied, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The counsel for John Hoey and Samuel McLean, who were convicted Thursday of the crime of knocking down and robbing a soldier at No. 149 Mercer-street, moved that the sentence be deferred until the September Term. The motion was denied, when His Honor pronounced the following sentence:

"John Hoey and Samuel McLean, you were indicted, tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree. As appeared from the evidence in the case, you were, on the 7th day of July, toward daylight, in the notorious den in Mercer street kept by Jacques Monais, who is a convict, having served a term in the State Prison for the perpetration of a high crime. A verdant Wisconsin soldier strayed in there; you fell on him, beat him to such a degree that even Monais, hardened as he was, became alarmed and ran out; seeing this, a vigilant policeman ran in just in time to see you escape by the rear. He followed you over a fence, and aided by another officer, tracked you into a vacant cellar. Pressed by the evidence, you admitted the assault but denied taking the money. I am pleased the jury deliberated long and solemnly over the evidence, because the penalty is fearful. During the trial you betrayed not the slightest emotion, and the position you were placed in did not appear to affect you. You can have no mercy from me. Had not the last Legislature repealed the law I would have sent you to the State Prison for life. I shall send you for the full term of the existing law, and trust your fate may be an example to the desperadoes which the recent unsettled condition of our national affairs have crowded into this great metropolis.

The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison for twenty years.

The counsel for the prisoners said that an appeal would be made.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

## Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Bernard McElhone, a bar-tender, was charged with assaulting Jane McLachlin. Complainant's face was very much bruised and her eyes were still black, although the affray took place on the 3d of July. Witness said: I went into the store to ask what he had to say about my brother; I believe I never spoke to him before I went in there; when I went in I did not see him and I told the man in the store he was a dirty loafer; when he came out I asked him what he had to say about my brother and me, and he said my brother was a thief and he called me out of my name, and he took hold of me put me out of the store, and I shoved him back, when he struck me and tore my hat and threw it on the floor, and he beat my head against the floor, and he pulled me by the hair across the store; it wasn't his store; he is bar-tender there; he also kicked me on the breast; he did not order me out until he took a-hold of me and pushed me out.

*John Purcell* was called for the defence. He deposed: I was in the place where this man tends bar, and that woman came in and inquired for him; she was excited, and said she would get a knife and cut his body up; a few moments after he came in she went up to him and scratched his face, and he tried to put her out, but she was too strong for him, and they fell, and he fell on top of her; I did not see him strike her; I don't know whether her eyes were black when she came in or when she went out; I did not interfere, because I thought she was able to take her own part; the first off she had him down, and the next he had her down; I never interfere in a fight; I don't think it right to meddle in such things.

The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence. As he was leaving court he was anxious to know if he could not be allowed to go on his bail. The Court replied that the body was better than the bail.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Joseph Murray, Walter Hawley, John Richards, Andrew Gray, Lawrence J. Moore and Richard Monroe, all young men, and well dressed, were charged with assaulting Policeman Hugh O'Reilly, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Witness said: On the 4th of July, about 9 o'lock, I was on duty in Carmine-street, near Bleecker, when I saw two men in the street, and Murray came out of No. 12 Carmine-street, which has been the headquarters of a gang of bounty-jumpers. [Objected to.] He came out and hit one of these men, and ran into the saloon; then he came out in his shirt sleeves, ran across the street and hit him again; when he saw me he put himself in an attitude, and as he struck at me, he fell in a cellar; I got him up on the sidewalk; he hit me before I got a chance to defend myself; Hawley then came up and said, "Let go, you ——," and struck me; Richards took hold of me and tried to pull me from him, and a gang of them got hold of me, and at the corner of Amity-street and Sixth-avenue I was knocked down and kicked, and Hawley sung out for a knife. At that time I got my revolver and kept them back. I recognize Murray, Hawley and Gray as principals. Gray also hit me. The other two I ain't so positive of. I was hit by Gray on the corner of Amity-street and Sixth-avenue.

Gray proved by two witnesses that the officer was mistaken, and a doubt being created in his case he was acquitted, so were Moore and Munroe.

District Attorney Bedford said the persons at the bar were a fair representation of the lawless portion of the community. It had now become a battle of law and justice against crime and criminals. In this case he thought the guilt of the accused had been proven, and he hoped that adequate punishment would be meted out. Day before yesterday, he, the District-Attorney, prosecuted two young men for highway robbery. They were tried and the evidence was of a positive character. There was no defence. They admitted the assault and battery but denied the robbery. The witness swore he was knocked down and robbed of $20. To-day they will be sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Such assaults as these are often made a pretext for robberies.

*Judge Dowling*—Murray, Hawley and Richards, we find you guilty. Murray, you commenced this assault on these passers-by. You resisted that officer, and your were assisted by these two prisoners standing by your side. That is proven beyond a doubt by all the evidence. If you had been wrongfully arrested by the officer it was your place to go with him: the Recorder so decided in the case of John B. Holmes. The prisoner must not stop in the street to argue and wrangle with the officer; you have your remedy afterward if you have been wrongfully arrested. The city is now infested with gangs of men such as you that can be found on almost any corner, and crime is so immensely on the increase, that this court means to do all that lies in their power to check it. If any of your associates are in court let them take warning by your interference with an officer. Murray, it is only a few months ago since you were a witness and gave evidence in the Friery case. That murder might have taught you a lesson. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary four months; Richards and Hawley are sentenced to three months in the penitentiary.

THE STREET CLEANERS AND THE STRIKERS—SENTENCE OF A STRIKER.

Patrick McShinks, a young laborer, was charged with assaulting Michael McDonald with a stone. The difficulty arose out of the combination to prevent street sweepers and ashmen from working for the new contractors. Witness said: I drive a horse and cart for my brother, who is employed by the street contractor. I was in Laight-street when this man struck me. I got off my cart to get some water. He had a big flag and he knocked me senseless and then ran away. I did not know him. I never saw him before.

*Cross-examined*—I was taking a drink of water at the time when he threw the stone. He did not say that he wanted a drink of water. I did not speak to him or he to me, and when he threw the stone he stood three paces off.

*Martin McDugan* testified: I saw complainant go to the hydrant, and then, a moment after, he ran across the street, roaring murder.

*Barney McShink* said he did not see anything but a crowd; his brother, the prisoner, was on a strike.

*Judge Kelly*—Patrick, the Court finds you guilty and thinks you should be punished. It is, perhaps, best to make an example of you. Sentence, Penitentiary three months and fined $25.

A ROW AMONG FIREMEN.

Thomas G. Kennedy was charged with assaulting John O'Donnell with a fireman's trumpet. Kennedy, at the time of the assault, was Foreman of No. 49 Engine Company, Harlem, and O'Donnell belongs to No. 48 Hose Company. Both companies were at a fire at One Hundred and Third-street, when O'Donnell saluted Kennedy with "Hallo, Tom., when did you get back." Defendant looked at the question in the light of an insult. He had made his disappearance at the time of the draft, and had returned to duty now that the war was over. A very strong unreportable discussion arose, in which the lie was frequently bandied about. Finally Kennedy pegged away at the head of O'Donnell for some time with his trumpet, until stopped by some of the lookers on. O'Donnell cried in vain for him to put his trumpet down and give him a fair fight, but Kennedy would not comply.

Half-a-dozen witnesses who stood close by corroborated the story of O'Donnell, while an equal number of witnesses for Kennedy, some who stood within two inches of the combatants, swore that O'Donnell came up, *a la* Heenan, and drew first blood by giving Kennedy a punch on the nose. Kennedy retreated, and kept saying, "Go away, go away." O'Donnell came up again, and then the trumpet figured in the scene of action.

*Judge Kelly*—It has been the frequency of these affrays among firemen that caused the breaking up of the Fire Department. No doubt O'Donnell gave you some provocation, but you should not have used that trumpet.

Guilty; ten days in the City Prison and fined $20.

GEOLOGICAL TOADS.—At a recent meeting of the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. JOSEPH DICKINSON, one of the inspectors on mines, called attention to a paragraph copied from a Newcastle paper, respecting a living toad which was alleged to have been found embedded in a block of magnesium limestone stratum near Hartlepool. It was said that Mr. TAYLOR, the incumbent of Hartlepool, an eminent local geologist, had pronounced this wonderful toad to be 6,000 years old. This was the second paragraph of the kind that had gone the round of the Manchester papers. The first paragraph was relative to a live toad said to have been found at St. Helena embedded in the coal. Knowing the owners of the colliery where the discovery was said to have been made, he wrote to them for particulars, and they sent over the collier who had discovered the wonderful reptile, which the man brought with him all alive in a piece of cannel coal. He took the man to Mr. PLANT, at the Peel Park Museum, and full particulars were given as to how, when, and where the toad was found. Mr. PLANT examined the specimen, and said there could be no doubt the man had made the hole himself and put the toad into it. The men said such a hole could not be made, but Mr. PLANT said he knew an ivory carver who could make a much better one. Mr. PLANT wanted to break the coal asunder, having, by inserting his finger, distinctly felt the chisel marks, but the collier hastily objected, and also refused to go with his discovery to Dr. ALCOCK, of the Natural History Museum. He (Mr. DICKINSON) quite agreed with Mr. PLANT that the specimen was manufactured. He had never met with a toad underground himself, nor had any of his many friends connected with the mines. Mr. AITKEN produced some photographs of the Hartlepool toad. Mr. PLANT corroborated Mr. DICKINSON'S account as to the St. Helens toad, and added that the collier tried every way to prevent him putting his finger into the hole, saying that the toad's bite was poisonous. [Laughter.] He (Mr. PLANT) however had no difficulty whatever in recognising, both in the St. Helens specimen and in the Hartlepool photograph, our old friend, the British toad, which was to be found under our hedges at any time. It had been stated that the recently-found Hartlepool specimen had no mouth, but that was a remark resulting from ignorance. Toads often breathed with their mouths closed, the air escaping through the pores of the skin. Since the appearance of the paragraph to which Mr. DICKINSON called attention, Rev. Mr. TAYLOR had denied uttering any such nonsense as that the toad was 6,000 years old. Mr. GREENWELL said it was remarkable that no living things but toads were found imbedded in rocks. [Laughter.] The President (Mr. A. KNOWLES) said a learned society in Paris experimented by inclosing toads in a preparation to see how long they could live without air; some of them lived twelve years, but the covering was broken open every six months. The meeting generally received the tale of the toads with amused credulity.

THE CASE OF ROBERT M. LEE.—Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, the case of ROBERT M. LEE was called up on the writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out to procure the defendant's release on bail. The case is a peculiar one. While LEE was on trial for defrauding the government, and before the jury rendered a verdict, he fled. The bail was forfeited. Subsequently he was arrested, brought into court and sentenc imposed. President JOHNSON pardoned the defendant. As soon as the pardon was registered, LEE was rearrested and committed to prison for contempt in running away. On an application to have him admitted to bail, Judge CADWALADER suggested a *habeas corpus* as the proper form, and it was upon this that the case was heard yesterday. Before the argument, Judge CADWALADER suggested that the only question in the case was whether the defendant, having been bailed once and abused the privilege, was entitled to enter bail a second time. Mr. HIRST urged at some length that the defendant was before the court as though for the first time and was therefore entitled to bail. He referred to the fact that close confinement affected seriously the health of Mr. LEE, owing to the wound in his leg. Judge CADWALADER said he would hold the case under consideration, and, in the meantime, would appoint a physician to make an examination of the condition of the defendant.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 15.*

A CANNY SCOTCH LADY.—She was penurious in small things, but her generosity could rise to circumstances. Her dower was an annuity from the estate of Mortonhall. She had a contempt for securities, and would trust no bank with her money, but kept all her bills and bank notes in a green silk bag, that hung on her toilet glass. On each side of the table stood a large white bowl, one of which contained her silver, the other her copper money, the latter always full to the brim, accessible to Peggy, her handmaid, or any other servant in the house, for the idea of any one stealing money never entered her brain. Indeed, she once sent a present to her niece, Mrs. Cuninghame, of a £50 note, wrapped up in a cabbage-leaf, and intrusted it to the care of a woman who was going with a basket of butter to the Edinburgh market. My friend, Mrs. Cuninghame, related to me this, and the following histories of her aunt. One day, in the course of conversation, she said to her niece: "Do ye ken, Margaret, that Mrs. Thomas B—— is dead? I was gaun by the door this morning, and thought I wad just look in and speer for her. She was very near her end, but quite sensible, and expressed her gratitude to God for what He had done for her and her fatherless bairns. She said 'she was leaving a large young family with very small means, but she had that trust in Him that they would not be forsaken, and that He would provide for them.' Now, Margaret, ye'll tell Peggy to bring down the green silk bag that hangs on the corner of my looking-glass, and ye'll tak' twa thousand pounds out o' it, and gi'e it to Walter Fearier for behoof of these orphan bairns; it will fit out the laddies, and be something to the lassies. I want to make good the words, 'that God wad provide for them,' for what else was I sent that way this morning, but as a humble instrument in His hands?" Miss Trotter had a friendship for a certain Mrs. B—— who had an only son, and he was looked on as a simpleton, but his relatives had interest to get him a situation as clerk in a bank, where he contrived to steal money to the extent of five hundred pounds. His peculations were discovered, and in some days he would have been hanged, but Miss Trotter hearing the report started instantly for Edinburgh, went to the bank and ascertained the truth. She at once laid down five hundred pounds, telling them, "Ye maun not only stop proceedings, but ye maun keep him in the bank in some capacity, however mean, till I find some other employment for him." Then she fitted the lad out, and sent him to London, where she had a friend to whom she wrote, offering another five hundred pounds to anyone who would procure him a situation abroad, in which he might gain an honest living, and never be trusted with money. After all this was settled, she went herself and communicated the facts to his mother.—*Mystifications, edited by Dr. J. Brown.*

AN ADVENTUROUS CAREER.—A young man has just been sentenced to imprisonment for six months by the police court of Lille for vagrancy, whose career of crime is one of the most extraordinary ever developed before a court of justice. PERNET was born in Paris twenty-four years since, and at the age of fourteen he committed a homicide. At eighteen he was sentenced to imprisonment for five years for robbery at Bar-le-Duc. He was only eight days in the House of Correction in that town when he escaped. He was captured and again committed, but he shortly escaped a second time. After his fifth escape from prison in France he was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor, and embarked for Cayenne at the beginning of the year 1864. Five convicts escaped from Cayenne last year, and PERNET was their leader. He assumed the command of the frail boat in which they risked their lives. They had just quitted the land when they were perceived and fired on by the guard on shore, but escaped without injury. After tossing about for fourteen days and nights, nearly starved to death, they reached a British settlement. The inhabitants, mistaking them for shipwrecked seaman, treated them with the greatest kindness. They remained some months in the settlement, when PERNET and one of his comrades, tired of the monotonous life, embarked for Spain, where they committed a robbery, and supplied themselves with a considerable sum of money and a quantity of good wearing-apparel. Pursued by the police, they took refuge in Corsica, where they passed themselves for merchants, having large establishments in Spain. Having money in their pockets and being respectably clad, they acquired some friends, and led for a time a jovial life. Their cash was soon expended, but PERNET, nothing abashed, announced that he had lost a pocket-book containing 100,000 francs in bank-notes and valuable securities, and had it proclaimed by the public crier through the streets of Ajaccio, offering a reward of 10,000 francs for its recovery. The stratagem succeeded; for their acquaintances, taking compassion on the pretended Spaniards, placed their purses at their disposal, of which they availed themselves sparingly. They were shortly afterward accused of a robbery of plate at the hotel where they lodged, and fled. They next appeared in Italy, where PERNET passed for a government engineer, and his companion acted the part of secretary. They were detected, but again contrived to escape. The month of March last found PERNET in London, but British air did not agree with him, and he embarked for France, and arrived at Boulogne on the 15th of that month. He was then completely destitute, but he made the acquaintance of a charitable person in the coach between Boulogne ane Lille, who afforded him some assistance, and would have procured him employment, but he declined the offer. He was arrested at Lille as a vagrant, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, after which he is to be sent back to Cayenne.

BEEF TEA.—The waste of beef in making beef tea is enormous. 62,000 lbs. a year are used in one London hospital alone; and if any head of a household, where there has been long illness, will just sum up the addition to the butcher's bill in the shape of beef tea meat, he will be able to form some notion of the quantity used, and (many of the doctors are beginning to tell us) more than half wasted, throughout the country. At the present price of meat this is a very serious matter. It is LIEBIG'S theory that in beef tea, properly made, you get all the nutrive part of the beef, and leave nothing but a worthless mass of *bouilli* behind. The *British Medical Journal*, on the other hand, asserts that fibrine is absolutely insolubie in water, and that a dog fed on beef tea dies as soon as one who gets nothing but mere water. If this be true, LIEBIG is as great a romancer in his way as the cook who, when asked by his noble master what use he could find for some thirty hams for one dinner, replied, "I shall put them all into no bigger as my thumb." We believe the safest way for the patient is to drink up that red meaty sediment which the "purists" so generally strain out. The fact is, LIEBIG'S pint of tea, made from a pound of beef, yields by evaporation less than half an ounce of solid matter; and though we cannot admit that this "represents the whole nutritive matter contained in the pint of fluid," (for do not gases feed us?) the result is certainly startling. The *Medical Journal* makes two suggestions—first, eat the *bouilli*, which, of course, can only be done by a stomach capable of digesting boiled beet; next, use more wine and less beef tea in fever cases and the like. Wine is seldom rejected by the feeblest stomach, and it contains all the elements of the blood—alkalies, iron, albumen, traces of most of the acids; besides, wine by itself will support life for a very long time. We heartily agree with this latter suggestion. Wine, by all means, for sick poor as well as for sick rich. But how, if you please, are middling folks to get it? Where is the parson, for instance, to buy it for his poor and for himself? Madeira is not; port is not—i. e., not within the means of ordinary people. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has, they say, given us cheap claret; but will he make his gift doubly precious by telling us where we may obtain it sound?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE REGISTRATION OF HORSES IN FRANCE.—We cannot afford to be generous in racing business, but we will endeavor to be just. A great anxiety and considerable doubt appear to hover in the minds of the mass of our countrymen respecting the forward appearance of the French horses, and especially of *Gladiateur*, as he showed among the three-year-olds at the post. There is so forward a look about the horse that, with no authentic *data*, men may be excused for having breathed a suspicion that *Gladiateur* was older than he ought to be. Unhappily, the means of acquiring correct information on these subjects are few and uncertain. We have every reason to believe, from information we have received, that in the present case there is no ground for suspicion at all. But we urge the Jockey Club, and all those connected with the turf, to take every precaution for the proper registration of thoroughbred stock in France. We have already opened the door to a most powerful and successful rival; there is no necessity for taking it off the hinges. The natural advantages which the French enjoy more than compensate for their want of experience, which is rather apparent than real. Their trainers are English, their jockeys are English, and they are no whit behind us in the mechanism and machinery of the turf system. Why, then, should we throw a chance away? We are gravely told that the registration of horses in France is made to the Maire of the commune. "The Maire ought to know when the foal is thrown, if any one does," may be an excellent joke, but it will not satisfy the exigencies of our curiosity. We should like to see a system of registration as severe as our own. We know that even in this country four-year-olds have won the Derby, and honest men—Frenchmen as well as Englishmen—would prefer to be above suspicion.—*Fortnightly Review.*

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS.—A startling tragedy was enacted at Nashville, Ill., on the Fourth. A German farmer named JACOB MEIER had employed two men named WHITE and MCGREADY to assist him during harvest. The two laborers declined to work on the Fourth and asked for the money due them, which MEIER refused to pay, as he was disappointed by their determination not to work. After this, which occurred in the field, the two man repaired to MEIER'S house and ordered his wife to tell them where his money was concealed. Upon her refusing they began torturing her with boiling water from the stove. Upon her persistently refusing to produce the money, one of the men brought in an iron wedge from the yard and beat her on the head until he had killed her. To prevent the murder from becoming known the men then set fire to the house, and securely locking the doors and fastening the windows, went directly into the woods a short distance off. The smoke was soon seen issuing from the house, and one of the neighbors saw the dead body of MEIER'S wife on the floor. The atrocious murder caused great excitement, and the people turned out in every direction to seek for the perpetrators. The next day WHITE was caught on his way to St. Louis. He had traveled about twenty-five miles on foot, and had fallen asleep on the side of the road. He was taken back to the village, where he made a confession of all that had occurred. About 6 o'clock the same evening it was determined to lynch him. He was given a few moments to prepare himself for death, when a rope was placed about his neck and he was hung to a tree in view of the ruins of the house where the